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## Kirmish Flares in City of Suez; N Faults Egypt

From Wire Dispatches  
PARIS, Dec. 7.—Egyptian forces opened fire in the city of Suez and started a flare-up of fighting with Israeli troops that for about 13 minutes, a UN spokesman reported today.

Shooting occurred in the city of Suez, but there were no casualties, spokesman Rudolf Stajdhar told a news conference. Machine guns and mortars were used. There was firing by Egyptian forces first and then the Israelis replied, he said.

"It spread all over the city," Mr. Stajdhar said. News of the clash was contained in a preliminary report by Finnish forces and that more details would be known tomorrow.

**Not Deliberate**  
He said the firing on the Finns was not deliberate, and he did not know if the UN forces exercised their option of firing back in self-defense.

The clash was one of several in recent days, which Egyptian newspapers have sought to portray as caused by the Israelis. Headlines have been reporting increasing tension on the Suez front.

Yesterday, both sides claimed to have shot down a jet and denied any losses.

The Israeli Army reported that its soldiers killed an Arab on another front tonight. It said an army patrol returned fire from an unidentified source in Hebron, the largest city in the southern sector of the West Bank of the Jordan, and an Arab resident was killed.

Mr. Stajdhar said that despite daily clashes and the flare-up in Suez city, "the cease-fire is still holding on." He declined to qualify the Suez city incident as serious.

Since the end of the war, the city has been divided, part held by Israeli troops and part by the Egyptians, with Finnish troops manning observation posts between the lines.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who flew to the west bank of the Suez Canal today, and later said there was "much tension," but that he did not believe that skirmishes would destroy the cease-fire or undermine the planned Geneva peace talks, scheduled to begin on Dec. 18.

"As long as both parties want to go to Geneva, then the situation on the ground wouldn't prevent it. I can only talk for one party. We do want to go to Geneva."

Later, Mr. Dayan flew to Washington and met with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Mr. Dayan said after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Kissinger that the talks were "friendly and constructive," but he declined to go into details.

At the same time as Gen. Dayan was meeting Mr. Kissinger, Egyptian Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal was seen going up to Mr. Kissinger's office for an appointment. But the Israeli minister denied later that he had met face to face with Mr. Ghorbal.

Gen. Dayan's meeting with Mr. Kissinger came on the eve of the secretary of state's departure on a two-week trip to Europe and the Middle East that will end with the opening of the Geneva talks.

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NATO SESSION—James R. Schlesinger (right), U.S. Secretary of Defense, Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. ambassador to NATO, and a member of the U.S. delegation (center) hold a consultation before Friday's meeting of the organization's defense ministers.

### But NATO Evolves No Solid Offer to U.S.

## Allies Vow Effort to Ease GI Costs

By Michael Getler and John M. Goshko

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (WP).—America's European allies, under prodding by Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger, today pledged "a common effort to achieve a solution to the financial problems" faced by the United States in maintaining \$10,000 American troops on European soil.

But the pledge, contained in a communiqué issued after a one-day meeting here of NATO defense ministers, stopped short of any concrete new offers. The United States estimates that it will have, in this fiscal year, a balance-of-payments deficit of about \$15 billion attributable to European garrison costs.

U.S. officials voiced some disappointment over a lack of any specific progress on this issue. On the other hand, the officials expressed optimism that new actions taken by the allies to strengthen their own forces, plus a generally improving U.S. balance-of-payments situation in non-military areas, might eventually defuse the NATO cost issue in Congress.

The U.S. commitment to NATO faces its most serious challenge on Capitol Hill because of a congressional approved amendment by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., and Sen. Sam Nunn, D. Ga., to the military procurement bill. The amendment calls for reduction of U.S. troops in Europe by the same percentage by which the Europeans fail to wipe out the American balance-of-payments deficit arising from the posting of U.S. troops in Europe.

**"Substantial Increase"**  
Yesterday, it was made known that Britain had pledged what was described as a "substantial" increase in the number of its troops and aircraft assigned to NATO. Bonn says that a reorganization of the West German Army will make better use of existing personnel and increase the number of West German combat brigades from 33 to 36. It also was said that the West Germans were increasing the readiness of their considerable reserve forces.

Although both of these changes amount to organizational shifts—since the extra British forces will stay in England and the West Germans will not be adding more men to the armed forces—they are the type of measures that U.S. officials here believe will help convince Congress that Europe means to do more for itself.

"These officials believe that because of such moves, combined with weapons-improvement projects, an improving financial picture for U.S. trade abroad, and negotiations with the Russians for mutual East-West troop reductions in Europe, the Pentagon may not be forced to remove troops under the Jackson-Nunn amendment. The amendment begins to take effect 12 months after enactment.

U.S. representatives here are pressing the Europeans to buy more U.S. equipment and take other measures to offset the balance-of-payments drain. Yet,

they are conceding that, in their view, the Europeans' own defense measures are more important than completely solving the payments problem.

Officials told newsmen that, by and large, the allies were sympathetic to the U.S. financial problems, but that Britain had a huge

### As Vice-President Assumes Duties

## House GOP Chooses Rhodes To Replace Ford as Leader

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Rep. John J. Rhodes, 57, of Arizona, was elected unanimously by House Republicans today to succeed Gerald R. Ford as their new leader.

Meeting 18 hours after Mr. Ford was sworn in as Vice-President, the conference of the 191 Republican members wasted no time in promoting the 11-term congressman from a relatively obscure party post to that of minority leader. Rep. Rhodes has served 11 years as chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee.

During the meeting in the House chamber, only Rep. Rhodes was nominated for the post and there were no dissents in the voice vote installing him as Mr. Ford's successor.

Rep. Rhodes is a conservative considered close to the thinking of the majority of the GOP House members.

The next-ranked Republican is Rep. Leslie C. Arends, 77, of Illinois, the GOP whip. This position will change hands soon because Rep. Arends has announced that he will retire at the end of his term next year.

After his election, Rep. Rhodes said that he would not now join any move by Republicans in Congress to urge President Nixon to resign.

But the new minority leader said: "The Republican party, in my opinion, and the Democratic party for that matter, should recognize the resurgence in Congress and should become congressional parties."

"There should be a two-way street between the Capitol and the White House, but the traffic," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Rep. John J. Rhodes

### Airlines, Car-Maker Feel Bite

## Europeans' Oil Crisis Brings New Cutbacks

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The effects of the world energy crisis deepened today as two airlines—British Airways and Scandinavian—and a French auto-maker reacted to the oil shortage and the Netherlands detailed strict gasoline rationing.

Britain ordered a 17 percent cut in fuel for airlines, but it was not yet known whether that would mean more flight reductions. British Airways, the country's principal carrier, has been cutting flights for the past week. Pleasure flying by small planes in Britain will be banned on Sundays.

The Scandinavian Airlines System announced in Stockholm that it was cutting back its air-traffic schedule by 25 percent in January because of fuel shortages and high fuel costs.

SAS director Knut Hagerup said that the airline's schedules would be reduced by 15 percent during the Christmas season.

In Paris, the Citroën car firm said that it will close for six days this month because of the deteriorating economic situation caused by the oil crisis.

The production halt, Dec. 26-31, will mean 10,000 fewer cars. Domestic and foreign demand for Citroëns has fallen dramatically in recent weeks, a Citroën official said.

### Dutch Restrictions

At The Hague, Premier Joop Den Uyl said that rationing, to begin Jan. 7, will restrict motorists to 15 liters a week. There will be no special allowance for Dutch commuters using their cars to get to their work.

The energy crisis also has affected the Brussels Motor Show, postponing it indefinitely, the organizers said today.

In Italy, motorists were faced with two fuel-less days this week. The government's fuel-saving plan bans private driving on holidays and Sundays, and tomorrow is the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, a public holiday.

Pope Paul VI will observe the driving ban when he attends a traditional ceremony for the Feast of the Immaculate Conception in the center of Rome. He will travel there in a horse-drawn carriage.

Japan, hard hit by the oil squeeze, decided today to send Deputy Premier Takeo Miki to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, Iraq and Iran to explain Japanese policy on the Middle East.

### Spanish Measures

In Madrid, the Spanish government decreed a number of energy-saving measures: television broadcasts must end at 11:30 p.m. except on Saturdays and on the eve of public holidays; the temperature in public offices may not exceed 69 degrees; street lighting must be reduced by 50 percent after 11 p.m.; Christmas lighting will be restricted, and government vehicles must respect the voluntary gasoline-saving 55 mph speed limit recommended to all drivers last month.

In Hong Kong, the bright lights that burn all night to the delight of tourists, are going out at 10:30 p.m. because of the oil crisis. The government banned the use of electricity today for promotion and advertising after that hour and said that the maximum penalty for violators would be six months' imprisonment and a \$5,000 fine.

Europe's oil reserves dropped even lower today when someone opened petroleum reserve tanks and 500,000 liters of oil washed

into a river near Bourgne, France.

Police said that the only way to avoid polluting the entire network of canals and rivers in eastern France, Germany and Switzerland was to burn the oil.

"There is a great risk of pollution," the mayor of Bourgne said. "Firemen are preparing to burn the oil."

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced plans for a state petroleum corporation and a winter-long extension of the voluntary price freeze on petroleum products.

Mr. Trudeau told the House of Commons yesterday that his program aims to make Canada self-sufficient in oil within seven years.

## Senate Votes \$20 Billion For Energy Development

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Senate today passed 82-0 a bill calling for the government to spend \$20 billion over the next 10 years to make the United States self-sufficient in energy.

The bill would lay the groundwork for a government effort to explore and develop almost every conceivable energy resource the nation possesses.

The measure now goes to the House.

## Severe Shortages Forecast If U.S. Delays Gas Rationing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Americans will be hit by "the most grievous shortages ever experienced in this country" if gasoline rationing and other energy conservation measures are not imposed promptly, a congressional report said today.

The study, prepared by the Senate Interior Committee, said that shortages in oil supplies were far more severe than the government had predicted and could go as high as five million barrels a day by spring.

"The extent of the shortages and the threat they pose to the economy and to national security

exceeded by far any savings resulting from measures taken to date," the report said.

The study called for "strict motor-gasoline rationing at once," immediate regulations to increase the refining of heating oil and mandatory measures to accomplish energy savings.

The chairman of the committee, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., said that the study made it "clear that the administration must not only face up to the need for immediate gasoline rationing but must also take urgent steps" to reduce the current drain on inventories.

Sen. Jackson said that, even assuming maximum implementation of measures the administration has taken so far to meet the energy crisis, "the nation faces severe gasoline and crude oil shortages in late spring, when inventories will be reduced to absolute-minimum levels."

He said that while the 18-page report—which he called the first "frank assessment of our energy situation to have been made available to the public"—emphasizes the need for action, it also "underscores the fact that our energy problems are manageable."

He said jobs and businesses could be saved and "intolerable economic hardship averted if the administration skillfully executed a rationing program and made conservation measures, currently voluntary, mandatory."

## Fighting in Vietnam Fiercest Since Cease-Fire in January

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—In the last month, the fighting in South Vietnam has reached the fiercest levels since the January signing of the agreement for an ostensible cease-fire, which has since been shattered.

The North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies have taken the initiative in most of the escalation—although the South Vietnamese Air Force has been bombing at a scorching pace. But it is not clear that the Communists have struck the opening

blows of a much-predicted dry-season offensive.

In the eyes of many foreign military analysts here, the intentions of the Communists for 1974 remain uncertain. "They are still looking for a strategy that works," one authority on the Indochinese Communist movement observed.

But there is almost universal agreement that the new year will see more and probably heavier fighting. A few months ago some people were talking about "a momentum to peace." Now they, too, are talking about momentum in the other direction.

**Thien Predicts Offensive**  
South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu, a former general, has been the most persistent and outspoken forecaster of an upcoming all-out Communist offensive. But lately some of his political lieutenants and even his party's newspaper have begun to tone down the President's predictions. Increasingly, one hears official talk of "strategic attacks" by the Communists—major land-grabbing or city-grabbing operations—and less about an all-out drive.

One such "strategic attack" appears to be unfolding in distant Quang Duc Province, in the thinly populated plantation country along the Cambodian border. There the North Vietnamese reportedly have committed the bulk of their 10,000-man 9th Division—and several dozen T-54 tanks—to wrest control of Route 14 from a South Vietnamese mixture of regular troops, rangers and weary militiamen.

The Communists first struck in Quang Duc on Nov. 4, easily overrunning two small border outposts. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Rockefeller Seen Resigning to Pursue Presidency

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller will be asked to resign his office and turn it over to Lt. Gov. Malcolm Wilson, Mr. Rockefeller can devote full time to his presidential quest, aides said yesterday.

A decision appeared to be final, although one Rockefeller aide said that the governor's mind was still in flux.

The informant agreed that the governor's actions pointed toward resignation. He said that Gov. Rockefeller's decision to resign was "a very important step."

The governor, who was in New York Wednesday for a meeting of the National Commission on Water Quality, which he was unavailable for comment, said: "There is no question in my mind that I am resigning."

The governor had signaled a resignation at a news conference Tuesday when speaking of a "state of the state" message when the Legislature convenes Jan. 9, the informants said.

The decision of Gov. Rockefeller, who is 65, to resign after 15 years ended months of soul-searching in which he weighed the balance-of-payments drain. Yet,



Nelson Rockefeller



THE FORDS, before the head of the family took office as the Vice-President of the United States. With Mr. Ford are his wife, Betty, and their children (left to right), Steven, John, Susan and, beside Mrs. Ford, Michael.



## Heikal Says Kissinger Holds 'Peace Is Not Around Corner'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger reportedly told a leading Egyptian editor last month that peace in the Middle East was "not around the corner." The American is said to have estimated that it might take six months

to a year for concrete results to materialize as a result of the Arab-Israeli negotiations scheduled to begin in Geneva Dec. 18.

In a discussion with Mohammed Hassanin Heikal, the editor of the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram, Mr. Kissinger reportedly stressed that the United States was pledged to protect Israel's security, but said that "we do not believe that our special ties with Israel are irreconcilable with the ties of friendship which we wish to maintain and strengthen with you."

Mr. Heikal, writing recently in Al-Ahram, said that the meeting with Mr. Kissinger took place on the evening of Nov. 7 in Cairo after Mr. Kissinger had met with President Anwar Sadat. Portions of the article were reprinted in the current issue of L'Espresso, the French news magazine.

The substance of the remarks attributed to Mr. Kissinger seemed consistent with his past statements on the Middle East, but some of his comments did provide additional insights into the secretary's views on the October war and current Middle East diplomacy.

In the discussion with Mr. Heikal, Mr. Kissinger reportedly said that the United States had asked for a cease-fire on the day after the fighting started not to protect Israel, but for the Arabs' benefit.

"All our experts believed that if you restarted the war, you would be exposing yourselves to a decisive attack by the Israeli armed forces," he was quoted as saying. "It was then that I proposed a cease-fire and a return to the original lines. I believed this measure would benefit you more than Israel."

"I reasoned in accordance with the following logic," Mr. Kissinger was quoted as having said. "The Egyptians had embarked on a perilous adventure, probably driven by despair. But the Israeli military forces would counter-attack strongly. What would happen then? Egypt would turn to the Soviet Union to get it out of this mess. The possible alternatives would then be either that the Soviets would intervene in a way which would oblige us to intervene in turn—a fearful prospect both for us and for them—or the Soviets would refuse to intervene by sending forces, but would enter Egypt, never to leave. And that was also an unpleasant prospect for us."

## Beirut Editor, Reporter Jailed

BEIRUT, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The editor and publisher of Lebanon's leading newspaper was arrested Wednesday for having published the "secret resolutions" of the recent conference of Arab chiefs of state.

Chassan Tuani, the editor of the newspaper An-Nahar, was jailed by a military magistrate along with one of his correspondents, Wafiq Ramadan, who covered the sessions in Algeria last week.

President Suleiman Franjieh, who attended the conference, reportedly received protests from Arab governments over the disclosure of the resolutions. The arrest order was attacked by most newspapers here and by leading Lebanese political figures. An-Nahar said in an editorial that the action was a violation of freedom of the press.

## Britain to Seek Talks On Gibraltar's Status

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Britain will be in touch soon with Spain through diplomatic channels on the timing and location of talks on the future of Gibraltar, British officials said today. Spain claims sovereignty over the British Mediterranean colony, which has a population of about 30,000. Britain repeatedly has declared that it will not transfer its sovereignty without the consent of the people of the colony, who have said that they want to remain British.

## Air Traffic to Resume At Orly Main Terminal

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP).—Air traffic will be partially resumed at Orly Airport's main passenger terminal today, following a fire which heavily damaged the building on Monday.

The authorities said traffic by Air France and British Airways to and from London would be resumed at Orly South today, thus permitting companies which transferred their flights to Le Bourget Airport to use all of Orly's facilities again.



Vietnam—A Montagnard, his belongings piled behind him on the back of his work elephant, joins other Montagnards fleeing the scene of fierce fighting near the Central Highlands district town of Kien Duc. The town, 90 miles northeast of Saigon, was captured by North Vietnamese Tuesday and, according to reports from Saigon, recaptured on Friday after Saigon rushed reinforcements.

## Viet Fighting Fiercest Since Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

posts, Bu Prang and Bu Bong, scattering their Montagnard defenders. Two days later they took a camp called Dak Song.

The South Vietnamese came back in a fashion that has become predictable since Mr. Thieu vowed to retake "every piece of earth lost to the Communists." After the North Vietnamese pulled out of Dak Song, the South Vietnamese recaptured the camp—but no more.

Then, as they did in an earlier, much-publicized effort to retake

lost ground in the Central Highlands, the Saigon forces seemingly overextended themselves in trying to push on Bu Prang and Bu Bong from the south.

Cutting off the rear of the advancing forces, North Vietnamese tanks and troops overran the district capital of Kien Duc on Tuesday in the largest battle since the cease-fire.

Saigon says that six of the 20 attacking tanks were knocked out by its fighter-bombers and that 222 North Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the tiny hill town, its own casualties being put at 29 killed, 38 wounded and 84 missing.

South Vietnamese Rangers captured Kien Duc. A military spokesman said the rangers met little resistance in retaking the town.

Field reports said that four Khmer Rouge guerrillas, dressed in army uniforms and backed by insurgents hidden in the rice paddies off the road, fired on any taxis carrying government soldiers. Two passengers were reported killed.

2 Die in Cambodia Skirmish PHNOM PENH, Dec. 7 (AP).—Insurgent forces cut Highway 4, 19 miles from Phnom Penh, for two hours today, the Cambodian command said.

Field reports said that four Khmer Rouge guerrillas, dressed in army uniforms and backed by insurgents hidden in the rice paddies off the road, fired on any taxis carrying government soldiers. Two passengers were reported killed.

## U.S. Post Office Tries Mixing Fuel With New Letters—H<sub>2</sub>O

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The U.S. Postal Service said yesterday that it is testing a claim that cars can run efficiently on a mixture of gasoline and water.

A spokesman said that the mixture has been tried in four mail-delivery trucks, and that the technique apparently works as well for cars. Mixtures range from 15 to 30 percent water in the tests, he said.

The idea was originated by Walter J. Ewbank of the University of Oklahoma's aerospace, mechanical and nuclear engineering department, the postal service said.

While the motor-fuel industry has sought better combustion and greater engine efficiency by using richer octane fuels, Mr. Ewbank reasoned that mixing it with water would be better. "It's more efficient and a lot cheaper," Mr. Ewbank said.

In research under way since 1965, Mr. Ewbank said, he has developed an emulsifying technique to hold the water in suspension in the gasoline. Otherwise, the lighter gasoline would float to the top.

He said that a simple adjustment of the carburetor, which takes about 15 minutes, also is required to use the mixture. The director of delivery services for the postal service said that there are plans for "large-scale expansion of the program once feasibility is clearly demonstrated."

## 6-Nation Group Postpones Action On Fouled Rhine

BONN, Dec. 7 (UPI).—A six-nation ministerial conference has postponed for at least another year action against pollution of the Rhine River by salt and water used by nuclear plants, West German Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Wednesday.

Mr. Genscher, chairman of the second International Conference on Prevention of Pollution of the Rhine River, said that France had been unable to agree with the five other participants on action against either pollutant.

France dumps salt from its potassium mines into the upper Rhine, polluting the drinking water that the Netherlands draws from the river.

France refused to end this practice, and also refused to accept proposals by other riparian states limiting the use of the Rhine's water to cool nuclear power plants, Mr. Genscher said.

The conference decided to "blacklist" mercury, some organic chemicals and substances known to have cancer-causing elements, "as much as possible" to keep them from entering the river.

The next conference, by ministerial delegates from France, Switzerland, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, will take place in October, 1974, Mr. Genscher said. France agreed to prepare for the conference a report on pollution prevention.

## Zambia Leader, Unopposed, Wins

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—President Kenneth Kaunda, who sought re-election as the sole candidate, returned to power today with at least 85 percent of the vote after the first general election since Zambia became a one-party state a year ago.

The President, who led his country to independence nine years ago, was sworn in by Chief Justice Brian Doyle in a ceremony at the High Court.

There were several shock defeats in the general election, in which 125 seats were contested, with three cabinet ministers and 11 members of state being displaced.

## Thailand Envoy To Quit Sweden

BANGKOK, Dec. 7 (UPI).—Thailand has ordered its ambassador, Maj. Gen. Chote Klongwicha, to leave Sweden because of reports published in Stockholm critical of King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

The reports, published in November, quoted a Thai publisher in Stockholm as saying that the king was responsible for bloodshed during student demonstrations here in October because he had appointed Premier Thanin Kiatichhorn, who was ousted after the student demonstrations.

The reports were published in Stockholm by a group of Thais who call themselves the "Thai Liberation Movement," headed by Sunthorn Wongsongrit, a Thai who holds Swedish citizenship.

## Peru Smuggling Trial For Barbie, in Absentia

LIMA, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Former regional Cestapa chief Klaus Barbie went on trial in absentia yesterday, charged with being one of the leaders of a currency-smuggling ring.

Barbie is a naturalized Bolivian citizen who uses the name Klaus Altmann. Bolivia has rejected a French extradition request for Barbie, whom a French military tribunal sentenced in absentia to death for the torture and murder of hundreds of Resistance members.

## U.S. Ratifies UN Act

PARIS, Dec. 7 (NYT).—The United States today became the first country to ratify a convention protecting the world's cultural and natural treasures—a convention passed by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in November, 1972.

## Secretary of Allende Is in Swedish Embassy

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 7 (AP).—The late President Salvador Allende's private secretary, the only woman on the Chilean military government's list of 10 most-wanted persons, has taken refuge in the Swedish Embassy, the Foreign Ministry has reported.

Miriam Contreras de Ropert, or "La Payita" as she is commonly known, was dropped from the list Sept. 11, the day the armed forces ousted Mr. Allende. The Foreign Ministry said Swedish Ambassador Harald Edelstam told the ministry that she had sought political asylum in the embassy along with her daughter and son-in-law and their year-old son.

Chile has ordered Mr. Edelstam's expulsion because of his efforts to protect leftist sympathizers by the government. Sweden announced yesterday that Mr. Edelstam will not be replaced.

## Student Leaders Freed by Seoul in Pacification Bid

SEOUL, Dec. 7 (UPI).—In a new effort to reduce domestic discord, President Chung Hee Park has ordered amnesty for imprisoned leaders of recent student demonstrations and the withdrawal of secret police agents from the offices of newspapers, broadcasting stations, religious institutions and college campuses.

The release from arrest of 17 students and the academic reinstatement of 41 others held as leaders of anti-government demonstrations was announced this morning by the presidential secretary. The students' release had been a key demand in the widespread and increasingly militant protests on South Korean campuses in recent weeks.

The withdrawal of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency operatives has not been formally announced. But a senior government spokesman confirmed the withdrawal of the agents and said that the heads of news organizations and of colleges will be given full responsibility for the conduct of their institutions.

## At Least 5 Sailors Drown as Storms Sweep North Sea

BONN, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—At least five seamen were drowned last night in violent North Sea storms which forced more than a dozen vessels to issue distress calls, Norddeich coastal radio reported today.

Two of the dead men belonged to the West German fishing vessel Diana, which was caught in 120-kilometer-an-hour winds near Borkum Island, the radio reports said.

A seaman from the freighter Hanau was swept overboard as giant waves smashed the vessel in the estuary of the Elbe River. Later, three men were rescued exhausted from a rubber dingy after the lighter Markus Elms went down, the radio said.

A rescue helicopter saved three men from the Hamburg-registered Greiz Hauschildt, which sank last night. The helicopter today gave up the search for two other members of the crew, the radio added.

## Pearl Harbor Services

HONOLULU, Dec. 7 (AP).—Brief memorial services were held here today in observance of the 32d anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

## Allies Promise Joint Effort To Solve U.S. Deficit on GIs

(Continued from Page 1)

United States and West Germany had promised to help supply the Dutch armed forces with petroleum if Dutch oil stocks were seriously diminished as the result of the Arab embargo.

The move is regarded as highly significant because it represents the first public gesture of solidarity and a willingness to share supplies with the Dutch by other countries. The United States, which also has been placed under an oil embargo by the Arabs, is known to have been exploring with the Dutch ways of easing the hardships imposed by the embargo.

Of potentially greater importance was West Germany's decision to participate in this relief gesture. "Until now, fears of provoking Arab anger and reprisals have prevented any of the European Community from expressing overt solidarity with the Dutch."

A Reassessment West Germany is known to have been reassessing this attitude, and the German action, in using NATO as a forum for public pledges to help the Dutch, has implications for the Common Market. It could signal the determination of the West Germans to raise the Netherlands boycott issue at next week's summit meeting of EEC leaders in Copenhagen and demand action by all the Common Market countries on behalf of the Dutch.

The meeting today also was given a detailed briefing by Mr. Schlesinger and other U.S. officials on the lessons to be drawn from the Middle East war for NATO. In particular, Mr. Schlesinger was reported to have stressed the importance of tactical intelligence, rapid ability to

respond to attack, the need to maintain adequate reserves of men and material and the capabilities of the weapons used on both sides.

The communiqué noted that two important defense initiatives involving NATO—the negotiations on a European Security Conference and on military force reductions in Central Europe—have been launched and should be pursued with the objective of making them a success.

But the communiqué cautioned: "The ministers noted with concern that, despite these developments in the political field, the Soviet Union and its allies have continued to increase the scale of their military program and to strengthen and improve their forces in every field." In the light of this, the communiqué said, there was a need for "undiminished defense efforts" by NATO.

## U.K. Poll See Gain by Tories

LONDON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Britain's Conservative government is gaining public support despite heavy losses in economic troubles, according to a public-opinion poll published today.

Forty percent of those questioned would vote Conservative, 35 percent would vote Labour and 25 percent would vote the Liberal Party.

The figures for last year were Conservative 33 percent, Labour 35.5 percent and Liberal 25.5 percent.

The Opinion Research Corporation, which made the survey, included questions on the miners' overtime ban as well as regular political issues. Times of London commissioned the poll.

## House GOP Chooses Rhodes To Replace Ford as Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

has been a lot heavier one way," Rep. Rhodes said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ford today formally assumed his duties as the nation's 40th Vice-President. He signed the papers so he can get paid, received his parking sticker and presided over the first 12 minutes of today's Senate session.

Then Mr. Ford turned the gavel over to freshman Democratic Sen. Dick Clark of Iowa.

Before coming onto the Senate floor for the 10 a.m. opening, Mr. Ford received a copy of the Senate rules and the ivory gavel used by the presiding officer, and

posed for pictures in a office just off the floor.

At midday, Mr. Ford went to the White House for lunch with President Nixon.

White House spokesman I. Warren said the meeting Mr. Nixon was to discuss Ford's duties, noting the Vice-President by law is the chairman of the National Advisory Council as well as the official of the Domestic Council.

The 60-year-old Mr. Ford was sworn into office by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger last night in a joint session of Congress ceremony was televised nationally.

Hours earlier, the first which Mr. Ford served years, confirmed him by 35-vote after a debate panned by statements that Mr. Watergate troubles might elevate Mr. Ford to the presidency.

"I can assure you the President has no intention ever of resigning," Mr. Ford said at his first Senate press conference. "It was reiterated this morning."

Mr. Ford also said: "I have no evidence that would implicate me in the Watergate scandal. I don't see a political hat on any candidate (and) in years, he has done a great job in running the country."

Mr. Ford said he had kept up the matter of possible resignation at his meeting with Mr. Nixon because, while Mr. Nixon's mind, "I'm one of the guys who show up and I wanted it straight the President himself."

He said the President told him that papers of Mr. Nixon innocent of doing in the TIT case, "deal" and other incidents released "prior to the first year."

The President had said he said that once these matters are released and facts are out, "he is completely exonerated."

Today a leading Republican senator said that his not yet ready to ask Mr. Nixon to resign and a White House move to Mr. Nixon's resignation.

Mr. Ford's accession to the presidency has stirred speculation that leading Republicans will ask Mr. Nixon to resign to the Watergate scandal. It was no sign that such was under way.

Assistant Senate minority leader Robert Griffin, of Ohio, who is considered a key figure in the Republican Party, was not yet at the poll, saying on Mr. Nixon's resignation.

People are waiting, said Sen. Griffin.

## Nassau Rejects Extradition of Vesco to U.S.

From Wire Dispatches NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 7.—A Bahamian magistrate today refused to order the extradition to the United States of fugitive financier Robert L. Vesco.

Magistrate Emmanuel Osadebay ruled that under the terms of a 1951 U.S.-Bahamas extradition treaty, Mr. Vesco, 38, could not be extradited because the charge against him in New York was not equivalent in Bahamian law.

The judge, therefore, upheld a defense motion to dismiss the case, saying that the U.S. charge of "fraud by wire, radio or television," for which the United States sought his extradition, was "not an extraditable offense" under the treaty.

Meanwhile, it was officially announced in Buenos Aires that Mr. Vesco had been granted permission to live in Argentina and that he would not be subject there to extradition.

## Senate Approves Foreign-Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Senate Wednesday approved a \$2.39-billion foreign-aid authorization bill, 44 to 41.

The bill now goes to the White House.

The Senate had rejected two foreign-aid bills in the past two years. The program has been funding through a series of "continuing resolutions" that geared spending to appropriations for fiscal year 1971.

The bill, which passed the House Tuesday by a 210-193 vote, would allow \$1.43 billion to economic aid and \$963 million for military assistance.

## Proxmire Suing To Remove Bork

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., filed suit in U.S. District Court yesterday to force the removal of Robert H. Bork as acting attorney general.

Sen. Proxmire said the suit was based on a law that limits to 30 days the term of a person temporarily filling a vacancy in an executive department. The Department of Justice has said it is specifically exempted from the law.

Mr. Bork, the solicitor general, has been serving as acting attorney general since Elliot L. Richardson and his deputy resigned on Oct. 20 rather than carry out a presidential order to quit the mission in the West German capital.

## 1 of Jailed Priests In Hunger Strike Seen Near Death

MADRID, Dec. 7 (UPI).—One of six imprisoned priests who have been on a hunger strike in Zamora penitentiary—to press for freedom for political prisoners—jails—is in a coma and may die soon, a Roman Catholic official said today.

The priest, Francisco Garcia Salve, 45, is a Jesuit who has been jailed for more than a year while awaiting trial on a charge of illicit association.

"We have received reliable information that... Garcia is in a coma and in immediate danger of losing his life," a message from the Brotherhood of Workers of the Catholic Action said.

Government sources said that Father Garcia's condition was "delicate" but could not be described as a coma. His sister, who visited the Justice Ministry yesterday to inquire about his condition and treatment, said she was given "assurances" but was deeply worried.

Born, Bern Protesters Groups of Spanish priests, nuns and laymen invaded papal embassies in Bonn and Bern today, demanding the closure of the Zamora prison.

About 30 demonstrators peacefully left the Vatican's nunciature in Bern, Switzerland, after three hours. But 36 protesters refused to quit the mission in the West German capital.



## Worth waiting for

Since all Patek Philippe watches are entirely finished by hand, in very small series, they can obviously not all be available in all cities at all times. Consequently the Patek Philippe of your choice may have to be specially ordered. In fact, you might prefer to choose it from our new brochure prior to visiting your Patek Philippe jeweller. If so, just send your visiting card to the address below, and you will receive our latest brochure and the name of your nearest official Patek Philippe agent. Should you then find that you have to wait a little for your Patek Philippe, please remember that Queen Victoria waited eleven months for hers. Some things in life are worth waiting for.

Want to know more about Patek Philippe? Write to Dept. HT. 41, rue du Rhône, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

## WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	47	60
ANCHORAGE	47	60
ATLANTA	47	60
BALTIMORE	47	60
BIRMINGHAM	47	60
BOSTON	47	60
BUFFALO	47	60
CHICAGO	47	60
CINCINNATI	47	60
CLEVELAND	47	60
DALLAS	47	60
DENVER	47	60
DETROIT	47	60
HOUSTON	47	60
KANSAS CITY	47	60
LAKE CHARLES	47	60
LOS ANGELES	47	60
LONDON	47	60
MADRID	47	60
MILAN	47	60
MONTREAL	47	60
NEW YORK	47	60
PHILADELPHIA	47	60
PITTSBURGH	47	60
PORTLAND	47	60
RICHMOND	47	60
SAN FRANCISCO	47	60
SEATTLE	47	60
SPRINGFIELD	47	60
ST. LOUIS	47	60
TAMPA	47	60
WASHINGTON	47	60
WICHITA	47	60



# As Stipulated by Law

## California Congressmen Pay State Tax Avoided by Nixon

By Wallace Turner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—President Nixon, who maintains a residence and votes in California, would pay that state's income taxes on his government salary if he followed the example of the state's senators and representatives in Congress.

Even at the low rate that his \$200,000 salary was taxed for special reasons, Mr. Nixon may have avoided about \$30,000 in California taxes.

Last week, White House sources leaked the statement to the Associated Press that Mr. Nixon had not paid either California or District of Columbia income taxes since he became President.

The statement was part of financial material about Mr. Nixon provided to the news service. Mr. Nixon has promised to give the public full details on his personal holdings.

Sens. Alan Cranston and John V. Tunney, both Democrats, and a mixture of 23 Democrats and Republicans of the 43 Californians in the House of Representatives, all said that they paid California income taxes on their federal salaries.

No California congressman questioned that he did not pay income taxes in his home state. California observers feel that a disclosure that one did not pay would be politically damaging for him in the state.

Exempted in D. C.

All the state's congressmen are covered by the same federal law that governs Mr. Nixon's liability for state income taxes. This is a statute that exempts elected federal officials, and those whose presidential appointments must be confirmed by the Senate, from the District of Columbia's income taxes, but makes them responsible for paying taxes in their state of residence.

John F. Kennedy paid state income taxes in Massachusetts from the day he was first elected to Congress until he was assassinated in 1963, President Lyndon B. Johnson, Mr. Nixon's immediate predecessor, had no such liability because Texas had no state income tax. State tax information on other presidents was not immediately available.

The Associated Press reported that "Mr. Nixon's tax advisers concluded he was not liable for California state income taxes, although California is his voting residence."

Source in Sacramento said that residence for tax purposes is a much-litigated subject in California, and that the Franchise Tax Board divides virtually each case on its individual elements. For practical purposes, each appeal is a new question.

Comment Refused

Martin Huff, executive officer of the Franchise Tax Board, has issued orders to his staff not to comment on the Nixon tax matter, even in hypothetical terms. Hugh Flournoy, a Republican who is state controller and a member of the board, said that he wanted the Nixon tax question discussed in an executive session next Tuesday.

In general terms, California law defines a resident for tax purposes as "every person who is in the state for other than a temporary or transitory purpose, and every individual who is domiciled in the state who is outside the state for temporary or transitory purpose."

Sen. Cranston said that this year he paid \$3,696 in California income taxes. "I feel a moral responsibility to pay my taxes to California, which I look upon as my real home," he said.

Apparently Mr. Nixon did pay state income taxes during the years he served California as a member of the House of Representatives, as a U.S. senator and as Vice-President, for his state-tax returns were the object

of interest in a subsequent campaign. Sen. Cranston said that in 1962, when he was state controller and Mr. Nixon was a candidate for governor of California, "someone asked me if I would permit an inspection of Nixon's tax returns to see if they revealed anything concerning the famous Hughes loan."

In 1956, billionaire Howard R. Hughes lent \$205,000 to F. Donald Nixon, a transaction that has brought controversy to the borrower's older brother, President Nixon, since 1960.

Sen. Cranston refused, he said, and proposed a resolution that was adopted by the board that would prevent examination of individual returns by board members except on unanimous approval of the board.

Mr. Nixon was born in California, was elected to the House in 1946, to the Senate in 1950, the vice-presidency in 1952, and left the state after losing his race for governor in 1962. He lived in New York until 1969, when he sold his apartment there, bought his house in San Clemente and changed his voting registration from New York to California.

## Bumping Leads To Knife-Gun Fight: 3 Hurt

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—A Senate Watergate committee investigator, an FBI agent and an 18-year-old were wounded yesterday when an apparent bumping incident at the Federal Building here set off a fight in which a knife and a pistol were used.

The violence began when FBI agent Tom Hopkins and the young man, George Session, a transaction that has brought controversy to the borrower's older brother, President Nixon, since 1960.

U. S. Attorney James L. Browning Jr. gave the following account of the incident:

Mr. Session drew a knife and slashed the agent in the throat. Mr. Hopkins fired his pistol. The bullet creased Mr. Session's chest and arm, ricocheted and hit Carl Rizer, 57, in the leg. Mr. Rizer is a Senate Commerce Committee investigator on loan to the Watergate committee.

The three men were treated for superficial wounds. Mr. Session was arrested by two U. S. deputy marshals and was arraigned on assault charges.

## Colson Goes to White House To Attend Prayer Breakfast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Charles W. Colson, former presidential counsel now caught up in the Watergate affair, returned to the White House yesterday to attend a staff prayer breakfast.

Mr. Colson said he was invited because he has become "a very close, dear friend" of the principal breakfast speaker, Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D. Iowa, who is retiring from the Senate to become a religious lay worker.

Furthermore, Mr. Colson said, he has developed "a very strong commitment" to Christianity.

"And if anyone wants to be cynical about it, I will pray for him," Mr. Colson said in a telephone interview.

Mr. Colson said he had "come to know Christ" since he left President Nixon's staff last March. He agreed that he had shown little evidence of such commitment when he was generally recognized as a hard-nosed Nixon aide who once wrote that he would "walk over my grandmother" to re-elect the President.

In those busy days, Mr. Colson said, his religious activity was generally confined to attending Episcopal services. Since then, he said, he has had "some occasion to think about it and pray with other committed people."

Mr. Colson said his beliefs had been strengthened through work with the International Christian Fellowship Foundation and through his association with Sen. Hughes, whom he considers "a very close, dear friend and a brother."

Asked if Sen. Hughes, a Methodist, was responsible for his religious awakening, Mr. Colson said no, that he had been influenced by an old friend in his home state of Massachusetts, whom he did not name.



Charles W. Colson

Another participant in yesterday's breakfast, who asked that his name not be used, said Sen. Hughes mentioned in his talk that he and Mr. Colson had shared religious experiences in their homes.

The breakfast, attended by about 20 past and present White House aides, including Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was said to have been in the pattern of affairs that have been conducted at the White House for the past two years.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that Mr. Colson did not see President Nixon or have any other business at the White House.

Los Angeles Times.

## FBI Discloses Hoover Plan To Neutralize the 'New Left'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The FBI yesterday made public the late J. Edgar Hoover's 1968 blueprint for a "counterintelligence" operation to "expose, disrupt and neutralize" activities of "new left" organizations.

The secret program, an FBI response to disturbances and alleged plots to overthrow the government during the late 1960s, was outlined by Hoover in a May, 1968, memo. He terminated the program in a teletype memo to field offices April 28, 1971.

The FBI made the two memos public in compliance with an Oct. 26 court order obtained by NBC newsmen Carl Stern under the Freedom of Information Act. Mr. Stern was the first newsmen to win such a case against the FBI.

Bork's Acceptance Acting Attorney General Robert H. Bork said earlier in the day that he had decided not to appeal the court order.

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley dismissed a full, detailed report on the operation of the Hoover program.

Mr. Kelley strongly defended the operation as a vital measure "to protect the fabric of our society."

Hoover's program, known as Contelpro, was divided under such captions as espionage, new left, disruption of white hate groups, communist party, black extremists and Socialist Workers party. There was no other identification of the groups to be watched.

The blueprint portrayed the project as one of widespread information-gathering about organizations and their "key activists."

Hoover directed that the information be gathered with utmost secrecy.

You are cautioned that the nature of this new endeavor is such that under no circumstances should the existence of the program be made known outside the bureau," the memo said.

Explaining why he ordered the program, Hoover said the FBI "is highly concerned that the anarchistic activities of a few can paralyze institutions of learning, induction centers, cripple traffic, and tie the arms of law enforcement officials, all to the detriment of our society. Law and order is mandatory for any civilized society to survive."

Hoover said that the FBI might seek the help of cooperative newsmen or other outside sources, but cautioned that there must be assurance that they would not "betray our confidence."

The memo said it was imperative that activist new-left organizations be monitored continually.

"The purpose of this program is to expose, disrupt and otherwise neutralize the activities of the various new-left organizations, their leadership and adherence."

"We must frustrate every effort of these groups and individuals to consolidate their forces or recruit new or youthful adherents."

Hoover called on the FBI to expose to the public the "devious maneuvers and duplicity of these activists" and added that FBI officials should give "consideration" to disrupting these activities.

## Dope Smugglers Jailed in France

PARIS, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—André Labay, 51, was sentenced to 18 years in jail today for his role as a key man in a transatlantic heroin-smuggling ring.

Labay—described as a wealthy industrialist—and some of his accomplices were accused of helping to organize a regular heroin shuttle across the Atlantic in luxury cars port aboard lines.

Labay was brought to trial last month with 19 other men. Several of Labay's accomplices also received sentences ranging from 14 to 20 years in jail.

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"We must frustrate every effort of these groups and individuals to consolidate their forces or recruit new or youthful adherents."



DEMAND—Demanding higher speed limits and lower fuel costs, drivers of more than 100 trucks on U.S. Interstate Highway 80 at Lamar, Pa., refused to haul their cargo.

## Moratorium for Fuel Talks With Officials

## U.S. Truckers Halt Blockades of Roads

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP).—America's interstate highways reported clear today of trucks protesting fuel prices and speed restrictions, but close to several areas where truckers who caused major blockades on major east-west highways in Pennsylvania and were reported honoring a moratorium to allow time for talks with government officials to produce results.

Ohio Turnpike near Toledo opened to traffic today, but traffic was restricted to one lane in each direction.

Short section of Interstate near Toledo, blocked yesterday by trucks, remained closed today. Officials said the four-mile section was blocked but was closed as a precautionary measure.

Motorists on the Ohio Turnpike were allowed to get off at Interstate exits.

Five-mile section of the turnpike had been closed earlier in day to keep trucks from getting at a large truck near the intersection of the highways.

W. Warren, deputy White House press secretary, said yesterday that the problems created by blockades on interstate highways were headaches to be solved by the states and not the federal government.

W. Edwards, one of four men who met with Transportation Secretary Claude Brinegar yesterday, said that the problems created by blockades on interstate highways were headaches to be solved by the states and not the federal government.

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## Maddox Urges Mule Parade For Fuel

EASTMAN, Ga., Dec. 7 (UPI).—Lt. Gov. Lester Maddox has suggested to farmers that they march on Washington with mules and donkeys and parade in front of the White House to "show those folks what pollution really is."

"Those people in Washington are not going to move until you move them," Mr. Maddox yesterday told a meeting of about 400 farmers concerned over the fuel crisis.

"They surrender to pressure, but you just haven't applied it yet."

"I would like to suggest that you ride mules, burros, donkeys, horses and jackasses and parade up and down Pennsylvania Avenue and show those folks what pollution really is," he said.

## Chapin, Former Nixon Aide, Pleads Not Guilty on Perjury

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).—Dwight L. Chapin, a worker in Nixon election campaigns since 1968 and a former top aide to the President, pleaded not guilty to election court today to charges that he lied to a Watergate grand jury.

His trial is scheduled to start Feb. 19.

"I have a deep desire on behalf of my family, parents and friends to see this brought to trial, cleared up quickly and my innocence proven," Mr. Chapin told reporters after his arraignment before U.S. District Court Judge Gerhard A. Webber.

In court, he said merely: "Not guilty."

Mr. Chapin, 33, on leave from United Air Lines, where he is director of market planning, is charged with four counts of making a false declaration before a grand jury—a violation akin to perjury.

Mr. Chapin was an assistant to the President from the beginning of the first Nixon administration until his resignation on Feb. 28, 1973. In effect, he was Mr. Nixon's appointments secretary and the chief advance man for important trips, including the President's visit to China last year.

Mr. Chapin recommended the hiring of Donald H. Segretti, a California lawyer, by the Nixon re-election campaign committee in 1972. Mr. Chapin was a friend of Mr. Segretti when they attended the University of Southern California.

Mr. Chapin supposedly hired Segretti as a political fixer. But Segretti participated in political sabotage against the presidential primary campaigns of Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., and Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine. On Oct. 3, Segretti pleaded guilty to three charges of violating federal election laws and is serving a six-month sentence at a minimum security prison in California.

Mr. Chapin testified on April 11, 1973, before the grand jury. It was then the indictment alleged, that Mr. Chapin lied when he claimed:

• That he told Segretti to cooperate with the FBI.

• That he did not know about, or discuss, the distribution of campaign literature by Segretti.

• That he could not recall giving Segretti directions or instructions "with respect to any single or particular candidate."

• That he did not know what Segretti was paid, except from what he read in the newspapers.

The indictment says that Mr. Chapin "then and there well knew" his statements were false. Each count is punishable by up to five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Judge Gesell allowed Mr. Chapin to remain free on his own recognizance, but said that he could not leave the country. After the hearing, Mr. Chapin returned to his home in Chicago.

Meanwhile, federal prosecutors disclosed last night that the White House had agreed to provide the tape recording of a conversation between President Nixon and John W. Dean 3d for the trial of two former cabinet officers.

The tape recording of the conversation, which occurred last Feb. 28 between the President and Dean, then the White House counsel, was demanded yesterday by Judge Lee P. Gagliardi, who will preside over the trial of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans. The trial is scheduled to begin Jan. 9 in U.S. District Court in New York.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans were indicted last May 10 for allegedly obstructing an investigation of the financial operations of Robert L. Vesco in return for his fugitive financier's secret \$300,000 cash contribution to Mr. Nixon's 1972 election campaign.

Judge Gagliardi had indicated earlier that he would not permit Dean to testify as a witness for the prosecution in the trial unless the court received the tape recording.

Defense lawyers for Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans who had given up their cabinet posts to head the President's re-election campaign, subpoenaed White House tape recordings and other material for use in attacking the credibility of Dean under cross-examination at the scheduled trial.

In another action, the Senate Watergate committee is investigating charges that President Nixon's brother helped get approval of the sale of an airline to billionaire Howard Hughes in 1969, committee sources said yesterday.

They said two former associates of the billionaire, Robert Maheu and John Meier, claimed that F. Donald Nixon interceded to get the President to approve the sale of Air West to Mr. Hughes. F. Donald Nixon denied the charges and a committee source said: "We consider the claims of Maheu and Meier to be allegations at this point."

## New Fund-Impounding Case Fuels Nixon-Congress Conflict

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (NYT).—Despite a congressional directive to spend the money, the Nixon administration has impounded \$550 million voted this year for development of water and sewer systems.

The action, which included withholding funds for a rural development program, was disclosed yesterday. It is considered likely to increase pressure behind a bill that would allow Congress to force release of money that is appropriated.

The rural program provided \$150 million to promote home and industrial development, and thus aid distressed communities, through grants for construction of water and sewer systems.

The programs had been "terminated" early this year by a presidential impoundment action, but they were revived by Congress, which also adopted an accompanying conference report directing the administration to spend the money.

Vetted Threat

Rep. Jamie Whitten, D. Miss., the chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee, said yesterday: "I don't want to be in a position of threatening the administration." But he noted that, while Congress now lacks the power to force the administration to spend the money, "next year you can make them wish they had spent the money."

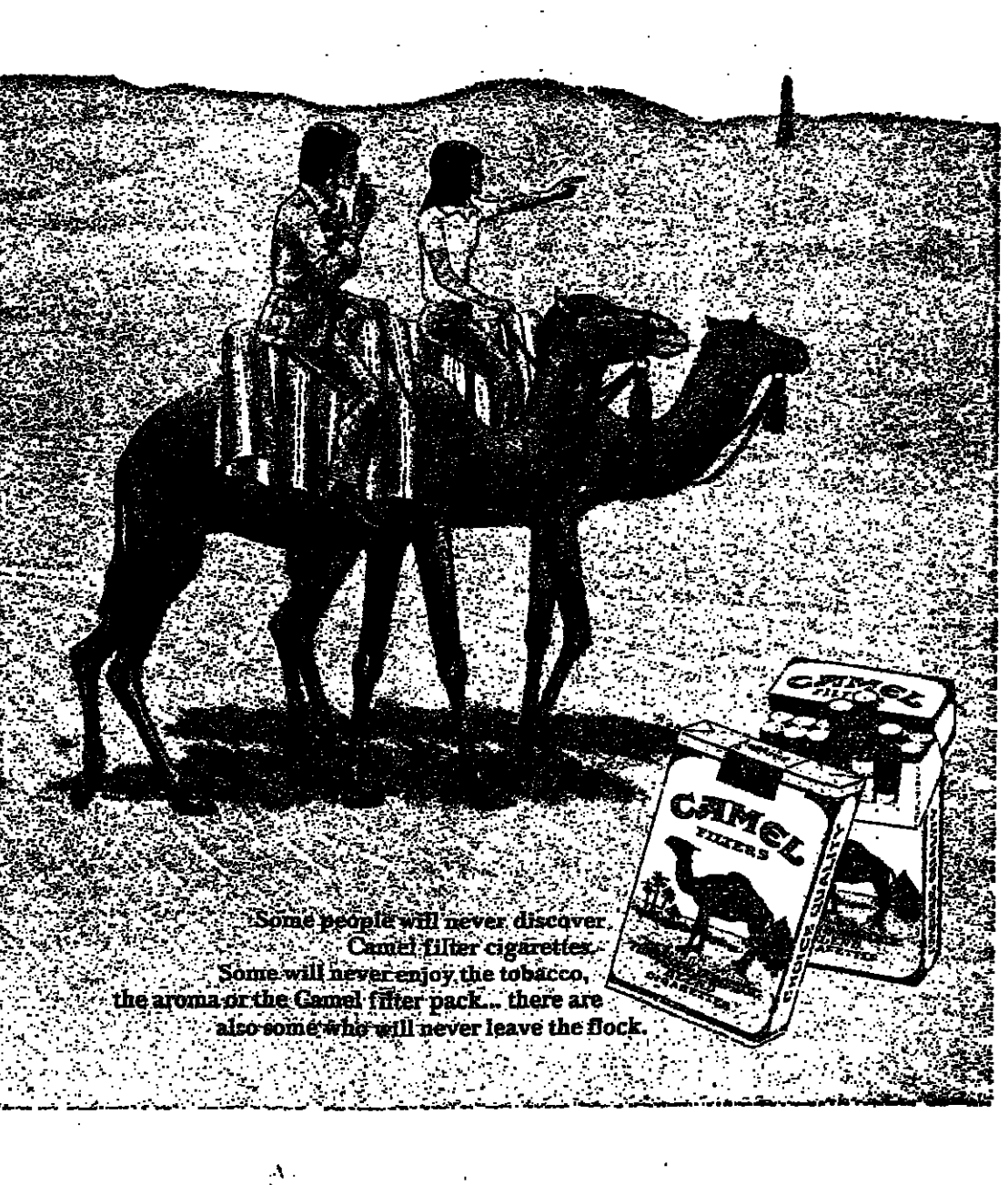
He observed that Congress has the power of the purse, enabling it to control funds for the White House and the Office of Management and Budget, but he added that "the country cannot afford" a stalemate between the White House and Congress.

The impoundment issue has been a point of controversy between President Nixon and Congress since the current session began. A total of about \$12 billion in appropriated funds had been withheld by the administration at one point, but some of that has since been released and court suits have compelled the spending of additional money for several programs.

Both houses have passed bills giving Congress the power to review and override presidential impoundment decisions, but they have never gone to conference.

Those bills would be superseded by new Budget Control Act, passed by the House Wednesday, which contains a section giving either chamber the power to force the release of impounded funds. The Senate is expected to act on a similar bill early next year.

## Break away with Camel filter



Some people will never discover Camel filter cigarettes. Some will never enjoy the tobacco. The aroma of the Camel filter pack... there are also some who will never leave the flock.



## One Heartbeat; One Vote...

The confirmation of Gerald Ford as Vice-President of the United States marks the first time in American history that this office has been filled by any other means than a national election. That would, in itself, be a dramatic stage in constitutional development were it not obscured by both the past—Spiro Agnew's resignation just prior to his possible conviction for a felony—and by the uncertain future. For with a Republican securely in reserve as a potential president, the problem of Mr. Nixon's continuance in office is squarely before the party and the country.

That the issue will be faced seems plain enough—Republican Senator Javits publicly acknowledged it as a party and national responsibility. How the dilemma will be resolved is another matter. For it is a dilemma, and all of the proceedings in court and committee, all the debates over the treatment of the White House tapes, presidential financial arrangements (personal and political) and the use or abuse of presidential power, have not really shed much light on the relative strength of the forces working to keep Mr. Nixon in the White House, or ousting him therefrom.

This is by no means solely a question of the "high crimes and misdemeanors" which might justify an impeachment. For apart from the fact that there is still a great deal of dispute over just what constitutes an impeachable offense at law, the question remains of just what Mr. Nixon's direct connection has been with the activities charged against his administration.

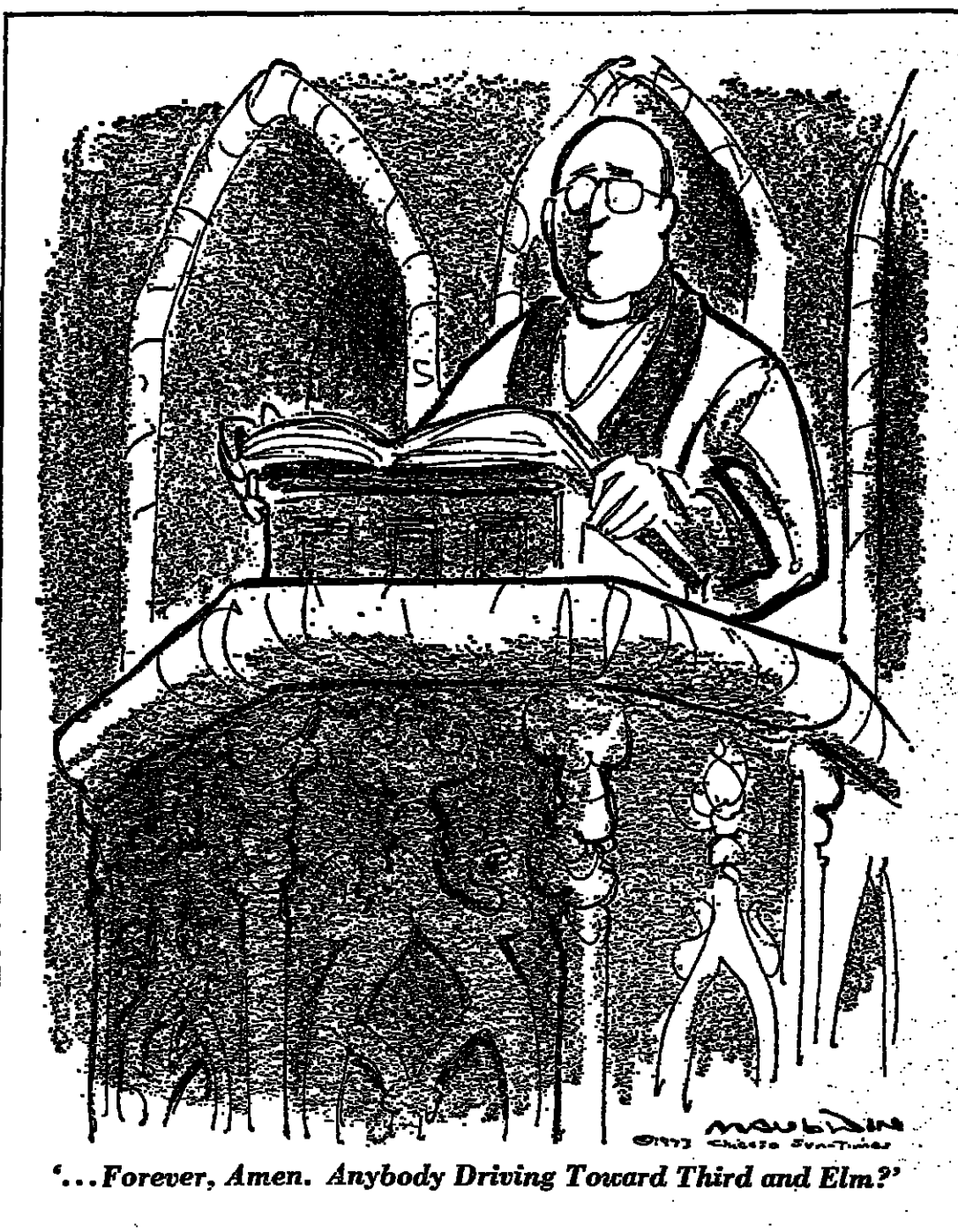
But there is also the effect of those

charges upon the national interest, at a time when delicate and portentous negotiations are under way abroad and when domestic crises, closely related to those negotiations, loom at home. The truckers' demonstrations on the highways are an example—a reprehensible example, but still an effective one—of the need for having personalities and policies that will convey moral authority during the energy crisis.

Could this situation be cured, or improved, by substituting Gerald Ford for Richard Nixon? And can this substitution be secured by resignation or impeachment? If so, what pressures could be brought to bear through the political, legislative or judicial machinery to achieve such a result?

A Republican consensus favoring Mr. Nixon's departure might achieve such a result, and the Republicans are both worried and disillusioned with the candidate who won their votes last November. But it must be a very broad consensus, since the ultimate power that could force either a Nixon resignation or his conviction on impeachment charges must be reflected by two thirds of the United States Senate. One more vote than one-third could, as in the case of President Andrew Johnson, prevent removal on impeachment; a belief by Mr. Nixon that this vote existed might well cause him to resist calls for his resignation.

In other words, Gerald Ford is Vice-President—as a cliché has it, a heartbeat away from the highest office in the land. But whether and how that gap can be closed, whether the single vote may substitute for the heartbeat, is the most important question confronting America today.



## Will the Arabs Go Too Far?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In his latest news conference, Secretary of State Kissinger appealed to the Arab states to lift their oil embargo and give the Middle East peace talks a chance to succeed. The reason he gave for this appeal is interesting.

The Geneva peace talks would be held, he said, on the basis of a United Nations Security Council resolution, calling for the withdrawal of Israel from territory taken from the Arab states in the 1967 war.

This seems a technical point but is fundamental. For what Secretary Kissinger was referring to was UN Security Council Resolution 242, proposed and supported by the United States and the Soviet Union on Nov. 22, 1967, and he was insisting that the United States still supported the policy of this resolution.

It calls for "the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the recent (1967 Arab-Israeli) conflict." It insists on the "acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area, and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, free from threats or acts of force."

### Plea for Reason

In other words, Secretary Kissinger was appealing to the Arab leaders to pause while they were ahead, to be reasonable, to give him a chance to work out "the just and lasting peace" defined in UN Resolution 242, and not to be too demanding or greedy.

In short, he was asking the Arabs not to insist on making him negotiate under duress, and he was also asking the Arabs not to insist on holding on to the territory they conquered in the 1967 war, and thus make his efforts at compromise impossible. Nobody knows what either side is saying to Secretary Kissinger in private, for they both have savage internal political opposition to compromise, but the Arab assumptions are fairly clear.

Their strategy is to praise Sec-

retary Kissinger for his efforts, to say that there is now a better opportunity for peace in the Middle East than ever, but to go to the Geneva talks with the oil embargo still on, and offer to lift it, step by step, as the Israelis withdraw from the territory they captured in the 1967 war.

This, of course, is blackmail on the installment plan, and so far it has worked for the Arabs very well. They have split the industrial nations. They have produced oil for the Europeans who have opposed Israel, and refused it for the Americans and the Dutch, who have supported Israel.

Their strategy has worked so well that they are now tempted to carry it further. They seem to believe that the longer America suffers from the oil shortage, and the more they offer to relieve it, if only Israel will agree to support UN Resolution 242, which Washington supports, the more American opinion will turn against Israel.

### The Tactics

It is a cunning policy, for it assumes that the gas and oil shortage will not only turn American opinion against Israel but eventually against the American Jews who help finance Israel.

Kissinger is trying to persuade the Arab leaders that in the long run this is a losing cause, that they have made their point and demonstrated the power of their oil, but that they should not continue legitimate diplomatic pressure with economic warfare, which could threaten the economic and social welfare of the people in the industrial countries.

This is why Kissinger is leaning on the Israelis to withdraw from the Arab territories they captured in the 1967 war, on the Arabs to withdraw their oil embargo while the negotiations go on, and on the American friends of Israel to be patient and cautious while he tries to strike a balance.

He is trying to keep the ceasefire, assure the first talks between the Israelis and the Arabs at Geneva on Dec. 18, block the tensions of a recession in the

industrial countries this winter, and avoid the danger of both war and anti-Semitism.

It is a staggering task, and if ever there was a time for cautious action and comment in this delicate business, it is now. For if the Arabs do not ease their oil embargo, but turn the oil spigot on or off to force Israel to withdraw, they will be risking the compromise Kissinger is trying to work out, and even raise economic and racial problems they cannot control.

One wonders whether the "formal" revolution I have ever heard of is Mexico's and the frozen experiment resembles a frozen custard. What Maoist China seeks is to institutionalize the idea of permanent or continuing revolution, which is almost like saying it wants to make dynamism static.

The Chinese regime is aware that any social upheaval produces a new class of bureaucratic leaders, a class which tends to entrench itself in privilege. To avert this, the regime insists on ceaselessly stirring the political mixture, ordering favored people like intellectuals or officials to interrupt their careers and do uncomfortable physical labor in hinterland agricultural communes.

There is obviously some discontent with this system among those affected by it, especially young students who must spend a few years feeding pigs or carrying buckets of night-soil before proceeding from high school to university. While it is impossible to measure such discontent, dislike of this churning process encourages some refugees to flee the country via Hong Kong.

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## A Call to End Secrecy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—It is a bit unusual for a congressional committee to spend \$25,000 of the taxpayers' money to hire a private pollster to tell it what public opinion is. Congressmen are, like journalists, self-appointed experts on everything, and especially on public opinion. Such wisdom, it is believed, goes with the job.

But after reading the 300-page report pollster Lou Harris provided to Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's intergovernmental relations subcommittee on the "citizens' view of American government," the conclusion has to be that the legislators got their money's worth.

The headline-grabber in the study, released earlier this week, was the finding that the public has more faith in the competence of the people who run local trash collection than it does in those who control television or the press, the Supreme Court, Congress, state and local government or the White House—which finished dead last in the confidence race.

The news that the large and visible institutions of this country—government, the press, corporations, unions, churches and schools—are suffering from a hemorrhage of public confidence is not news at all in the autumn of 1973.

What is news, after years of deepening public cynicism, is that Americans are really not turned off on their "system," but have a clear perception of the changes that are needed to restore it to health.

To quote from Harris' conclusion, "Fundamentally, the American people in this survey are trying to articulate two profoundly held sentiments:

"1. That government secrecy no longer can be excused as an operational necessity, since it can exclude the participation of the people in their own government, and, indeed, can be used as a screen for subverting their freedom."

"2. That the key to any kind of successful future leadership must be broad-based integrity."

Harris argues that "once these preconditions of openness and integrity have been fulfilled, then the time may well come when the people can be approached to make the sacrifices necessary to solve the common problems of the country."

This hopeful conclusion rests on his finding that despite the growing disillusionment of recent years, the public continues to hold a view of government that

is skeptical, shrewd, sophisticated—but essentially positive. Asked if they believe with reason that the less government the better, most people say: "On the contrary, most app the proposition that 'we ne strong federal government to this country moving again.' haps because the rhetoric on a Kennedy-esque combination trustworthiness and high poe."

However, on the question the distribution of power in federal system, large major say they want state and government, strengthened, the portion of authority all to Washington is reduced.

What this means, essent is that despite the disillusion of the past year, voters have not forgotten abandoned what they do they were voting for in last y election. That was a vigorous not all-powerful president was committed to a deliberat fort, through New Feder programs like revenue-sha to strengthen state and government.

What they have also said, mistakenly, is that they will tolerate political leaders at level who abuse the public by secretive manipulations. If this finding were well destroyed by all political lead alone the President—the y might be of no great ment.

### Damning News

But when a cross-section state and local officials were ed these same questions Muskie's subcommittee stat majority of them rejected view that secrecy in govern is a serious problem. Harris cluded that "state and local ers... neither sense nor advi this public mood for open government at all levels."

That is damning news, be the lesson of this study for office holders of both parties will be a lesson of political vival. Indifference to the a and political impasse, "opening up government 'levels' could well cause the eest house cleaning of many politicians this country has in two generations."

The politicians cannot say, have not been warned, warning is there in black white—all \$25,000 worth of and it is doubtful the taxp will spend much more mon "send them this message" come the votes.

## China Squares the Circle

By C. L. Sulzberger

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## Mideast Conference: A Preview

Egypt and Israel have settled the points of their Suez cease-fire agreement on prisoners, supplies and checkpoints but not the point calling for "return to the Oct. 22 positions in the framework of agreement on the disengagement and separation of forces." Egypt, eager for a quick diplomatic payoff on its October military investment, emphasizes return to the Oct. 22 positions by Israeli forces, which swept on for three more days to the positions they still occupy. Israel emphasizes agreement on the disengagement and separation of forces, perceiving this to be a long and basic step in a settlement process. No doubt such divergent approaches will be a standard feature of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

On the face of it, Egypt has major advantages heading into the Geneva peace conference, due to open in two weeks. Playing on the West's oil and peace jitters, it can threaten to boycott Geneva, to keep on the oil pressure, to resume fighting or to take other hard steps. Cairo may well figure it has at least one and a half great powers on its side—full Soviet support, half of an "even-handed" U.S. support. Adding to the sense of Israel's isolation, Egypt is slicing Israel's ties more or less with Europe, Africa and Asia. Continued mobilization is further draining the Israeli economy. For Egypt, the temptation to sit tough and tight and wait

for others to squeeze Israel must be considerable.

Israel nonetheless has its own great interior strength and morale. It also has great material and political support from the United States. Naturally, American support comes—as it should—with strings. These strings require Israel to move to a negotiated settlement with its Arab neighbors in a reasonable period of time. That is, of course, exactly the manner of reaching a settlement, and the kind of settlement, that responsible Israelis want anyway. We see tension but no split between the United States and Israel in proceeding on this route. One immediate test will be whether Washington can avoid pressing Israel for conspicuous compromises in the weeks remaining before the Israeli elections on Dec. 31. Such pressure can too easily backfire and help the electoral fortunes of those Israelis least amenable to settlement.

This period before the formal opening at Geneva, and before the Israeli elections, is bound to be full of nervous posturing and maneuvering for position. Each side is testing its strength for the diplomatic trials ahead. For just that reason, it would be unwise for either side, or outsiders, to form hard judgments now about what the prospects are. At Geneva, starting early in January there will be time to see.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## India Tilts

India has moved closer to the Soviet Union, with which it signed a 20-year friendship pact two years ago, and further from its propped position of nonalignment in world affairs, as a result of the agreements announced in New Delhi following an effusively friendly visit by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader.

Nevertheless, a final joint declaration conspicuously omitted any reference to the Asian collective security plan which Mr. Brezhnev has been trying to promote for the past four years. Keeping her options open for a long-sought rapprochement with China, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has wisely spurned this Soviet brand of "pactomania" as assiduously as her father, the late Jawaharlal Nehru, rebuffed American efforts to enlist India in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

There is also no evidence that Brezhnev gained the facilities in Indian ports for the Soviet Union's Indian Ocean naval forces that he is believed to have been seeking, although this remains a possible development that will be watched with care, and some apprehension, despite official Indian denials. Any extension of military cooperation between the two governments—Indian bases

for the Russians or new Soviet arms for India—could upset the current relative tranquility of the subcontinent, poisoning efforts at rapprochement between India and Pakistan and transforming the whole South Asia region into a potential arena of big power conflict.

The main thrust of the new Soviet-Indian agreements is economic, with the Kremlin in effect taking over the main burden of supporting India's development effort which the United States had shouldered for two decades at a cost of more than \$9 billion. One wonders what became of the brave calls for self-reliance that were heard in New Delhi when Washington tilted toward Islamabad during the recent India-Pakistan conflict.

Some Indians already are questioning the wisdom of the new dependence on Moscow, with the fresh influx of Soviet advisers—and agents—it will bring. It is doubtful, however, whether Soviet aid will have any lasting political impact on India. If India goes Communist, it will be its own brand of communism, probably more in the Maoist mould than that of the Soviet Union. Chances are that in India, as in Egypt, any overbearing Soviet presence would spark a backlash favorable to freedom and the West.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 8, 1898

PARIS—Mlle. Berthe Rat, 19, who lives with her parents, was crossing the Rue Victor-Massé on Monday, at its intersection with the Rue des Martyrs, when a cab dashed out from the Avenue Trudaine and knocked her down. The horse and the wheels of the cab passed over her body. She was taken into the nearest chemist's shop and her injuries were attended to, and then conveyed to her parents' residence. Mlle. Rat was badly bruised on the arms and legs. The doctors state that she was saved from being crushed to death by her stays.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 8, 1923

NEW YORK—The government reached the heart of the bootlegging ring in New York when a jury in the Federal Court here convicted 11 persons, including the notorious Emanuel Kessler, the "King of the Bootleggers." Kessler had always previously found ways to make himself invulnerable from legal attack. His conviction is expected to open the way to a considerable number of other prosecutions, and possibly to the complete disruption of the well-organized illicit liquor traffic in the city.

### Autos and Paris

Alluding to the giant autoroute scheduled to be built on the Left Bank, President Pompidou was quoted as saying: "Paris must adapt itself to the automobile." It is incredible that the president of a great nation like France should be so old-fashioned and inhuman.

Modern persons place the needs of mankind ahead of the machine. Mr. Pompidou once visited the United States; it is regrettable he was not there long enough to notice how the automobile is ruining U.S. cities and spoiling the lives of Americans. If Parisians adapt to the automobile they will destroy the most beautiful, the greatest, the most magic city of the world—and destroy their own happiness.

CLAIRE CONDORCET.

Paris.

### Israeli Security?

If the security of the original borders of Israel is the only reason to maintain the occupation of the Arab territories (since 1967), there isn't a valid reason to maintain these occupations:

1. In the 20th century there

aren't geographically safe borders any more (e.g. the Bar-Lev line, which was the Maginot of Israel).

2. The formal U.S. guarantee and the good-neighbors—was, is and would be the "sine qua non" of a country with 3 million inhabitants.

3. If Israel has other reasons to maintain the occupation, it is unjustified that Europe and the United States make a sacrifice for it (e.g. fuel shortage, disruptions in economic development).

G. A.

Fribourg, Switzerland.

### Peril

The energy crisis is probably the most dangerous thing that has happened to the world since the discovery of the atom bomb. We are sitting on a ton of dynamite that is just itching to explode into a billion shards of what will have once been the world.

It (the crisis) is a golden opportunity for all those who harbor hatred and prejudice to pick up their boxes of matches and light up. It is also a good time for the greedy.

If only we could forget our petty quarrels, pet peeves, ava-

rice, etc., and stop to consider what's at stake.

Stop playing dominoes with the world you superpowers.

ANNE WORTHINGTON.

Paris.

### View of Israel

For years Israel has bluffed the world into believing that it is a small and helpless state. Yet never before in the history of mankind has such a small country caused so much harm to so many countries surrounding it and indirect harm to countries far from it geographically.

Israel has succeeded in dragging the superpowers into its affairs, threatening the whole world with the horror of nuclear war twice (in its attack in 1967 and again after expulsions after the Oct. 22 cease-fire).

If succeeded in causing harm to the West, made an enemy of almost the entire continent of Africa, and damaged whoever stood by it.

This is no wonder. It is a country which existed because of a war which has not succeeded in living without war.

ASHRAF KHAIKAT.

Geneva.







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## A New Kind of Foundation

By Grace Glueck

**NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (NYT).**—The first private foundation devoted solely to the arts and the humanities is now being incorporated by a group of arts patrons and professionals. To head it, W. McNeil Lowry will next June leave his post as vice-president of the Ford Foundation's Humanities and Arts Division, where since 1957 he has dispensed more than \$206 million.

Aimed at fostering "creative talents and humanistic values," the multimillion-dollar foundation for the humanities and the arts will have, according to Mr. Lowry, "as major a presence as any foundation now existing in the private sector." Although Mr. Lowry refuses to give financial details, other sources in the field predict that the foundation's endowment, drawn solely from private patrons, will stand at several hundred million dollars in five to seven years.

The giant private foundations now existing, such as the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, give relatively modest budgetary shares to the arts in their broad spectrum of programs.

The only existing agencies that give money exclusively to the arts and the humanities are the federally funded National Endowment for the Arts and the Humanities. In the fiscal year 1973, the former gave \$38 million

to the arts and next year will give more than \$60 million.

Mr. Lowry emphasizes, however, that it is private patrons—including foundations—that provide the major support for the arts, and says that the balance will not shift "during our lifetime" to government funding. Because of its private commitments, he noted, the new foundation would be able to "concentrate on creative and humanistic values without the urgent and often vital pressures of short-term empirical goals."

Noting that he spoke for incorporating members of the new foundation, Mr. Lowry suggested that the formation of an exclusively arts-oriented agency was "a great symbolic move at this time, in view of an almost universal questioning of the American tradition and its moral and spiritual health."

The new foundation, according to Mr. Lowry, will not substitute for any resources now being invested in the humanities and the arts by national and local foundations, public tax programs or private arts patrons.

In fact, he noted, while not duplicating any other funds, it would cooperate with the Ford, Rockefeller, Mellon and other private foundations in the field, and with the National Endowment for the Arts and the Humanities, as well as with state and municipal agencies. He said that he felt that the new agency would actually stimulate other founda-

Poet Robert Lowell, who is a charter member of the foundation for the arts and the humanities.

tations to increase their arts appropriations. That sentiment was echoed today by McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, which made a commitment last year to continue its level of support of the arts for another decade. Mr. Bundy said he welcomed the prospect of the new foundation as "enlarging the resources going into the arts. We've always felt that one of the best things that can happen is pluralism in the arts—for others to take increasingly strong roles."

The idea for the foundation came to him, Mr. Lowry said, after talking the past few years with a number of people "who



## THEATER IN LONDON The Mildest of Amusements

By John Walker

**LONDON, Dec. 7 (CHT).**—There are few theaters that are pleasant to sit in during a bad play. The Howff is one of them—fortunately, since the performances there are variable, although improving all the time. The Howff is a theater-café where it is possible, and sometimes essential, to drink through a performance and eat after it.

A converted orphanage, it possesses a great warmth and charm. (Incidentally, it is the birthplace of the Howff, in whose honor the Howff is, to refuse it the tax rebate given to other no more entertaining theaters.)

Alas, the current show, "An Evening of French Farcé," requires considerable indulgence on the part of the audience, providing the mildest of amusements. The first part of the evening is taken up with "Home Life" by David Cohen, from a theme of Courteline.

This presents a husband—a hack writer, too aware of the awfulness of his prose—locked in combat with his wife, and devising a system of fines for what he considers her slights and insults. Thus he fines her for threatening to commit suicide and imposes a heavier one when she fails to do so. It is farce with a cutting edge. That it fails to wound or amuse is partly due to the overemphatic direction of Roderick Graham

but more to Fanelope Lee's strange performance as the wife, grinning fixedly like a chessboard cat but failing to disappear.

The second half of the double bill is Georges Feydeau's "Respectable Women," translated and adapted by David Cohen, a short mechanical play of two philanderers who discover that the apparently naïve respectable woman that each is attempting to seduce is the other's mistress. Christopher Benjamin—who gives an excellent performance in the first play as the husband—is again the mainstay, with good support coming from David Newbham and Jo Beadle. But the play needs tacking with the greater verve if it is to work. The period setting is not aided by Mr. Cohen's translation, which relies heavily on modern slang for its effect.

The next production at the Howff will be "Hamlet," opening on Dec. 18—a wildly ambitious choice for the cramped acting area.

Lunchtime at the Soho Poly from Tuesday is Patrick Carter's "The Serail" with Elizabeth Knight, Darren Manley, John Pennington and David Weston.

David Storey's excellent "The Farm" ends its run at the Mayfair theater tomorrow. On Wednesday, Peter Handke's "The

Ride Across Lake Constance, directed by Michael Rudman, opens at the Mayfair for a five week season, transferring from the Hampstead Theatre Club.

On Monday, at the Soho Poly a double bill opens of Joe Orton's "The Ruffian on the Stair," with John Hurt, Prunella Scales and David Warner, and Harold Pinter's "The Dumb Waiter," with John Hurt and David Warner. Both plays are directed by Pat Joyce.

"Letty the Lamb in Toytown," adapted from S. O. Bums Beaman's "Toytown" stories by David Wood and Sheila Ruskin, opens on Wednesday for a six week season at the She Theatre, with performances at 10:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. the first week, and 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. thereafter.

"Cockle," a musical on the career of C. R. Coolman featuring the music of Richard Rodgers, Noel Coward, Cole Porter, Irvin Berlin, Jerome Kern and Georg Gershwine, opens at the Vauxville Theatre on Wednesday.

"Why Not Stay for Breakfast?" a comedy by Ray Cooney and Gene Stone, starring Dere Nimmo and Katy Manning, opens at the Apollo Theatre on Thursday.

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## THE ART MARKET

### The Clampdown in Afghanistan

By Sourin Melikian

KABUL, Afghanistan (UPI)—A new awareness of dangers threatening the cultural patrimony is being felt here and has been expressed strongly in recently announced regulations on the export of antiquities and works of art from Afghanistan.

The rules leave few loopholes for "tourists" who, in the past, have illicitly acquired works from almost any period. They forbid exportation of any "cultural property" and warn of confiscation without compensation. To make sure that the message got across, the director-general of museums published the regulations in the Kabul Times on Nov. 25.

The Times is the English-language daily of Afghanistan, bought by various Persian-speaking foreigners (Persian is the written language of all and the vernacular language of 75 percent of the Afghan population).

Tourists and collectors may export objects under one condition: They must be accompanied by a valid export certificate, which, the rules say, "will be either delivered or refused promptly."

The curious qualifier to what sounds like a ban on any works but tourists' souvenirs allows museum authorities to let out tiny wares of a hundred years ago, rusty pistols and the like, which would hardly add to the glory of Afghan museums.

As far as the art market is concerned, the rules are likely to mean a reduction of transactions in Buddhist art, among others, in the middle term. But with regard to the artistic heritage of a whole country, they mean new hope of preserving it and saving important sites from destruction for commercial purposes.

Like all regulations, their effectiveness relies on the energy with which customs officials and museum authorities pursue their execution. The determination being shown in Afghanistan is likely to be more effective than a hundred UNESCO declarations.

In the past, Afghan museums, under the direction of Ahmad Ali Molamed, have been watchful. It was already compulsory for foreigners who wanted to export art to submit their works to the museum staff for inspection and release. There is a splendid, large carving of the Buddha in the hall of the Kabul museum with a label in Persian

and English stating that it was seized.

Another important step was the recent appointment of Zema-ryalai Tarzi as director of the Archaeological Service. Mr. Tarzi studied at the University of Strasbourg under Daniel Schlumberger, the late French scholar known for his work in the Hellenistic period in the Middle East and his archaeological work on major Afghan sites.

The Havoc

Mr. Tarzi is determined to stop the havoc that has been wreaked on too many sites and the art traffic which is at the root of the problem. He would like to end antique dealing in Kabul. He says that the number of dealers is out of proportion—no official statistics available—to the population of Kabul and its interest in art, which is next to nil.

Following the drought of recent years, hundreds of families who were ruined sold their belongings—from jewels to vessels and carpets, flooding the market in Kabul, where new shops sprang up. The shops themselves, though, rarely show anything which is essential to the Afghan cultural heritage. Large tinmed vessels—*djans* (footed bowls), *padusi* (large stemless bowls), *ataba* (ewers)—along with folkloric jewelry, garments of low quality and old guns.

Occasionally, a battered 13th-century bronze will show up at prices virtually as high as those on the Western market. The really fine things are kept by the dealers in their own homes. They show these only to people they think both reliable and prepared to pay well. This is one of the snags in the authorities' plan to clamp down.

Mr. Tarzi is planning to set up a photographic department which would systematically survey all works of art, both in museums and in private hands. He is thinking of delivering labels that would differentiate between exportable and nonexportable goods.

All of this would be extremely useful—if the dealers cooperate. At this stage it is too soon to tell whether this will work out. There is, however, a strong weapon in Mr. Tarzi's hands. The Archaeological Service now has the full cooperation of the Customs Service.

Severe checks are made at the airport, sparing no one, not even the diplomatic corps. About 10 days ago, the camp was a whole gallery of Buddhist carvings at the Kabul Museum with customs seals. It had been held

up for inspection, their owner, said to be French citizen, claiming that he had acquired the carvings in Pakistan. When such claims are made, the problem is hard to solve: The Buddhist art of northwestern Pakistan and that of the eastern areas of Afghanistan are virtually identical.

Be that as it may, the new attitude of the authorities has already had an effect on the market. Foreigners have become far more cautious. Dealers in Kabul complain that business has been slack in the past five months, but that may be partially due to a decline in tourism since exchange rates have become unfavorable and rising prices do not correspond to the amenities offered by Afghan hotels. However, there is no doubt that illicit dealing has itself been reduced, meaning a sharp decline in profit to the dealer, who must sell at least three times over to make as much money as he would for one good Islamic bronze.

The Frontiers

Another factor that has helped cut down smuggling is the stricter control of shepherds at the frontiers. As thousands of sheep are being smuggled into Iran, where the price of meat is much higher than in Afghanistan, antiquities followed the same route.

Much the same happened over the Afghan-Pakistani frontier, which was open to the 2 million nomads living in Afghanistan. It is indeed difficult to keep an eye on every single camel crossing the border. Here too, the government has decided to keep a much stricter control.

Identity cards are to be issued to the nomads. Without these it was sometimes impossible to determine whether a Pashtun-speaking nomad was an Afghan or Pakistani national. All these new measures will make transit less fluid between Afghanistan and its neighbors and therefore help stop the flow of clandestine goods.

Dutch Art Director Gets Post in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (UPI).—The National Gallery of Art today announced the appointment of A. B. de Vries, director emeritus of The Hague's Mauritshuis, as the Samuel H. Kress Professor in Residence for the next academic year.

The gallery said Mr. de Vries will study works by Rembrandt, Vermeer and other Dutch painters in its collection.

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# ound Hits Record Low Against Dollar

## Port on Economy Need for Decline

ONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The pound sterling declined today to a record low of \$2.3370 from \$2.3375, according to official statistics, the lowest since the pound was floated in 1947. The decline came after a widely expected economic research organization, the National Institute for Economic and Social Research, said that Britain's balance-of-payments deficit for current year would widen next year to about \$2.1 billion from \$1.8 billion in 1972. The institute had estimated in 1972 that Britain's current account deficit next year would be about \$2.5 billion, said in its current quarterly report that the eruption of the national petroleum crisis causes the deficit to worsen.

Institute also forecast that on would worsen to a rate of 11 percent, which would cause confidence in sterling to fall. Problems for sterling are not horizon. Next week, workers are scheduled to strike in the steel industry, which is expected to show a record monthly deficit. By then, there is talk that the government may have to call in a loan to get support for its price restraints, which are threatened by union

# ie Dollar

ION (AP-UP)—The late or dollar bank rates for the dollar were:

	Dec. 7, 1973	Dec. 6, 1973	Chg.
per cent	3.380	3.374	-0.006
(A)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(B)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(C)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(D)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(E)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(F)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(G)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(H)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
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(J)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(K)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
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(Q)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(R)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(S)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(T)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(U)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(V)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(W)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(X)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(Y)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(Z)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06

# eco la Worth...

culated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

	Dec. 7, 1973	Dec. 6, 1973	Chg.
per cent	3.380	3.374	-0.006
(A)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(B)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(C)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(D)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(E)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(F)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(G)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(H)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(I)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
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(V)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(W)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(X)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(Y)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06
(Z)...	40.15	40.21	-0.06

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# FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Intel French Unit in Soviet Contract

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—Intel, a subsidiary of Intel Inc., of the United States, has been awarded a \$200-million contract to build a petrochemical complex in the Soviet Union. The contract calls for four units capable of producing annually 30,000 tons of styrene, 300,000 tons of ethylene-benzene, 100,000 tons of high-impact polystyrene, and 100,000 tons of expandable polystyrene, as well as one unit for the production of polystyrene panels. The complex will be built in the Kazakhstan province, on the Caspian Sea. Construction will begin in 1975 and completion of the project is set for 1977.

## Dresdner Bank Sees Lower Profit

Operating profit of Dresdner Bank AG in 1973 will be more than 10 percent below the 1972 level in spite of higher commission and other earnings, Juergen Funtz, chief executive, reports. The bank's interest margin fell to just over 2 percent in the first half of the period up to Oct. 31 and then fell further to about 1.5 percent against the 2.5 percent the bank would have liked. Mr. Funtz says. At the same time personnel and fixed asset costs rose 14.7 percent in 1972 (excluding the bank jubilee payment last year).

## Airco Moves to Block Share Offer

Airco Inc. has filed suit in U.S. district court in Newark seeking to permanently enjoin Curtiss-Wright Corp. from making a tender offer for 24

million Airco common shares, about 20 percent of the company's outstanding common, at \$18 a share. The suit describes Curtiss-Wright's offer as "a fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative act or practice." It claims that Curtiss-Wright first told Airco that it intended to make a tender offer for a portion of Airco's common on Nov. 2. This offer, the suit states, was rejected by Airco's directors, "and the chairman and president of Curtiss-Wright (T. Roland Berner) said that Curtiss-Wright wouldn't make its proposed tender offer." Then, on Dec. 3, Curtiss-Wright announced its present tender offer. A Curtiss-Wright spokesman said the company declined comment on the Airco suit.

## U.S. Lifts Controls on Some Metals

The United States has removed price controls on lead, zinc and several other nonferrous metals, and granted substantial price boosts to aluminum and copper producers. The actions, which had been expected, are intended to ease domestic shortages. Cost of Living Council director John T. Dunlop says the pricing actions were necessary "to assure adequate domestic supplies" of the metals, which are vital for many capital-goods producers. He adds that the price restraints had caused domestic producers to begin exporting more of their goods to take advantage of higher world prices. As a result, users of the metals have found it increasingly difficult to obtain supplies.

## Despite Their Middle East Confrontation

# U.S., Russia Said Still Studying Gas Project

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (WP)—Soviet and American sources said this week that the two countries are proceeding with studies of joint Siberian natural gas projects despite their Middle East confrontation and the Nixon administration's new policy of energy independence.

And, U.S. officials said that the first three-sided talks including the Japanese may be held in 1974, to decide on exploration of gas fields in the Soviet province of Yakutsk. These fields, which eventually would cost at least \$4 billion to develop and would require U.S. government underwriting, could produce gas for the West Coast of the United States.

Haroshi Anai, head of the Japanese gas consortium and president of the Bank of Tokyo, is due in Houston early this month to discuss the Yakutsk project with U.S. businessmen, officials said.

## Cooperation Possible

The continued activity suggested an effort by all three of the countries, involved in the Siberian studies to keep the possibility of cooperation alive during a period when strong arguments are being marshalled against U.S. participation.

The price of Siberian natural gas, officials say, now looks much more competitive than it did only a few months ago. Studies completed last summer indicated that Siberian natural gas landed at U.S. ports would cost \$1.25 to \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet. U.S. natural gas at the wellhead now costs 25 cents per thousand cubic feet, and about 60 cents in New York City. However, industry officials believe that these costs could double under a controlled price rise or freeing of gas prices, bringing them much closer to that of the Soviet gas.

Congressional sources who follow the energy scene closely say that the Siberian gas deal is therefore still a possibility.

Political factors may be more important than the economic ones in determining whether the government will support U.S. investment, officials believe. The Soviet Union would have control of the flow of gas. However, officials note that the United States

would gain leverage if it now lacks in Arab countries because of the Soviet Union's need for advanced Western technology and credits—a need that most experts agree will last for at least 10 more years.

It is still not known if the Yakutsk fields possess adequate reserves to warrant major investments. At the tripartite meeting to be held in 1974, a protocol will have to be drawn up concerning test exploration, officials said. Its total cost is estimated at \$150 million and would be shared by the United States and Japan. Until now, the Soviets have been reluctant to allow foreign geologists and experts to work on the site.

U.S. experts say that the scale and complexity of the Yakutsk project is overwhelming. Temperatures drop as low as minus 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and permafrost is 1,500 feet deep.

# Fed's Holdings of Securities For Foreign Banks Increase

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (Reuters).

Foreign holdings of marketable U.S. government securities in Federal Reserve custody accounts showed another large increase this past week, latest New York Federal Reserve figures showed, rising \$531 million to \$27,489 billion.

This marked the largest one-week increase since the first week

# Rising Prices Force Up Cost Of U.S. Penny

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (Reuters).

The Treasury Department said it is asking Congress to grant it standby authority to change the composition of the penny from a copper alloy to an aluminum alloy because of the rising price of copper. The Treasury estimated the changeover would save about \$40 million a year.

In a statement, the Treasury said that with copper prices fluctuating at around \$1 a pound the metal cost of the one-cent piece is 0.7 cent. Manufacturing and transportation expenses of 0.3 cent make the cost of the one-cent piece 0.9 cent. The Treasury said that should the price of copper rise to \$1.20 a pound, the cost of making the penny would exceed the face value of the coin.

Should the price of copper rise to more than \$1.50, the Treasury said, the metal value alone of the one-cent piece would be higher than the face value and "hoarding and melting of the cents for their metal content could result."

By contrast a pound of aluminum currently sells for 30 cents.

## A Correction

A Financial News and Notes item on Dec. 5 reported that Genesco Inc. had sold or closed four of its five European subsidiaries. Genesco notes that it has a total of 16 subsidiaries in Europe and will be keeping some of them open.

## Company Report

	Brown Group	1973	1972
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	187.60	161.90	
Profit (millions)...	8.10	7.50	
Per Share	1.09	0.99	
Revenue (millions)...	653.90	567.00	
Profit (millions)...	24.60	23.80	
Per Share	3.31	3.00	

# Jobless Rate Jumps in U.S. To 4.7 Percent

## Signals Start of Rise Due to Energy Crisis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The unemployment rate in the United States jumped to 4.7 percent of the work force in November, signaling the beginning of sharply higher joblessness as the result of the fuel shortage, the government said today.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the number of people out of work increased by 200,000 last month, in a survey taken just a few weeks after the Arab oil embargo.

The jump from October's 4.5 percent unemployment rate could be traced as much to a slowing of the general economy as to job layoffs caused by the embargo. Economists expect that the first big impact of the fuel shortage on jobs will be felt in either December or January.

The Nixon administration has predicted that the unemployment rate will rise to almost 6 percent next year as the embargo begins to chill economic growth and forces more people from their jobs.

While total employment held steady at 85.7 million, the number of people out of work rose by 200,000 to 4.3 million. This figure is expected to climb to over five million next year.

It seemed clear that the October jobless rate of 4.5 percent may be the lowest the nation will see for some time. But analysts in the bureau said there is no way of detecting whether the oil cut-off had much impact on employment in November.

The increase occurred mainly among adult women and men aged 16 to 24.

It was centered among blue collar and service workers, with the rate for blue-collar workers rising from 5.1 to 5.5 percent and for service workers from 5.1 to 6 percent.

The bureau said the unemployment rise was accounted for primarily by job loss. As a result, it said, the percentage of the unemployed who had lost their last job increased substantially from 1.6 percent to 1.9 percent of the labor force.

The jobless rate for adult women climbed from 4.4 percent to 4.7 percent.

# Rush Is On in U.S. To Make Small Cars

DETROIT, Dec. 7 (AP)—Detroit auto makers are finding little demand in this time of energy crisis for larger cars, and production of small cars such as Ford's Pinto and General Motors' Chevrolet Vega is being pushed to the limit.

GM, in revising its 1974 industry sales estimate, believes the total car and truck market will be off as much as 1.7 million, down 12 percent from 1973's record level of 14.7 million vehicles.

The Big Three are hustling to convert large-car assembly facilities to production of smaller-sized cars. Some of the necessary changeover maneuvers began before the energy crisis, but industry sources say most of them did not. Industry critics have been saying for years that irreparable damage was done in the 1960s when GM, Ford and Chrysler failed to respond to skyrocketing sales of imports. Those imports captured about 15 percent of the U.S. passenger car market, a share some observers believe will hold up no matter what Detroit does now.

Having stalled for years in emphasizing small cars, Detroit is spending millions to make the conversions. GM chairman Richard Gerstenberg says GM's capital expenditures for 1974 may exceed the 1965 record level of \$1.3 billion. Much of that is earmarked for conversion to, and expansion of, small car production.

Meanwhile, the Big Three will lay off thousands of workers for short periods while completing assembly conversions. "We just hope these moves will prevent our laying off workers for a long period on down the road," a GM official said.

GM, whose share of the U.S. new car market is more than 45 percent this year, has announced plans for immediate assembly conversions at three plants. Ford has announced the immediate conversion of two assembly plants, and a spokesman says the company is considering other conversion plans.

Chrysler will convert its Newark, Del., assembly plant in January from standard models to the intermediate Dodge Dart and Plymouth Valiant. Meanwhile American Motors, with nothing larger than an intermediate, is having its best year in a decade with an array of small cars.

# U.S. Futures Reform Bill Set

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP).

A congressional panel today proposed sweeping reforms in government regulation of commodity futures markets.

A bipartisan special subcommittee of the House of Representatives Agriculture Committee proposed creating a new five-member commodity futures trading commission with broad authority over these markets, which affect the price of food and other goods.

The study group's recommendations, advocating the biggest overhaul in more than a half-century, will be introduced in legislation on Dec. 11, with hearings by the Agriculture Committee early next year.

The new commission, which would have its own budget, would replace the existing Commodity Exchange Authority.

# Stocks Soar For 2d Day On Wall St.

## Metals Get Big Boost From Price Curb End

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (Reuters).—Demand for aluminum and copper shares exploded on Wall Street today as the stock market soared for the second consecutive session.

The sudden interest in metal stocks followed by a day the announcement from the Cost of Living Council that it was lifting the price ceilings for copper and aluminum and other nonferrous metals.

Reynolds Metals Co. immediately raised prices for primary ingot aluminum by 4 cents a pound to 29 cents. Inspiration Consolidated kicked off the copper move with a boost of 8 cents a pound to 62.625 cents. Other companies were studying the move, but were expected to take similar action soon.

Metal analysts expressed optimism that the action by the council would substantially raise earnings of major metal companies next year.

The Dow Jones industrial average soared 22.23 to 835.96 and brought to nearly 50 points the jump in the blue chip barometer the last two sessions.

The two-day climb wiped out about 35 percent of the sharp market plunge of the last 5 1/2 weeks, chiefly the result of the Arab oil embargo against the United States.

The New York Stock Exchange common stock index rose about 1.21 to 51.97, while more than 1,500 issues advanced against about 375 in retreat.

Turnover was 33.23 million shares, compared with 23.26 million yesterday.

Kennecott Copper climbed 3 points to 39, Anaconda 2 to 28 1/4, Copper Range 3 1/4 to 29 3/4, and Phelps Dodge 5 5/8 to 43 7/8.

In the aluminum group, Alcoa gained 4 3/4 to 74 1/4, Alcan Aluminum 1 7/8 to 38, Kaiser Aluminum 2 1/3 to 20 5/8, and Reynolds Metals 2 3/8 to 18 1/8.

United Brands, the day's most active stock, rose a point to 7 5/8 on 430,600 shares.

Prices also forged ahead in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. Advances topped declines, 691 to 324.



# The secret of a dry martini is Martini Dry

You would have to be pretty perverse to make a martini cocktail without Martini vermouth. Other matters, like which gin you choose and the number of times the potion should be stirred, are a matter of personal taste and experiment. But when it comes down to the vermouth you use, Martini happens to be the name of the game.









# American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

## European Gold Markets

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London .....	106.75	107.25	+2.50
Rich .....	105.75	106.75	+1.00
is (12.5 kilo).	107.20	106.76	+0.44

## Eurodollars

Dec. 7, 1973				
	Bid	Ask	Change	
ay Ftr ...	9 13/16	9 15/16	+ 1/16	
Month ...	11 7/16	11 9/16	+ 1/2	
Months ...	10 3/4	10 7/8	—	
Months ...	10 3/8	10 1/2	+ 1/16	
	9 3/4	9 11/16	+ 1/4	

## Investment management

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\$10,000 to \$50,000 in cash or securities.  
Includes 17-year "performance record."  
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Hills, Mass. 02181. U.S.A. Dept. B-47.

### Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 7, 1973		
	Price Yen	
Mahl Glass	275	Matsui El Wks
Nippon Camera	270	Mitsubi Hyv Ind
Elk Wtr	249	Mitsubi Corp.
Uji Bank	240	Mitsui C
Uji Photo	278	Mitsukoshi
Tachi	153	Nippon Elec.
Daima Motor	490	Sharp
Tokai	653	Shide
pan Air Lines	1,450	Sony Corp.
Mitsui El P	770	Sumitomo Bk
Ono Soap	305	Takish Marine
Urin Brewery	285	Takeda Chem.
Omatsu	235	Teijin
Osaka I Wks	455	Tokyo Marine
Osaka E Ind	362	Tosny
		Toyota

**International**

## Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	Hg.
Amsterdam	100.1	99.8	144.7
Brussels	133.80	135.22	166.86
Frankfurt	105.56	107.37	168.25
London 300	340.8	338.4	509.9
London 500	149.98	148.72	217.35
Milan	86.5	86.8	144.66
Paris	N.A.	N.A.	114.2
Sydney	433.55	437.98	680.27
Tokyo (n1.)	311.31	314.47	422.46
Tokyo (n2.)	4283.56	4335.29	5380.74
Zurich	313.7	313.7	418.8

(n) New (c) Old N.A. Not available

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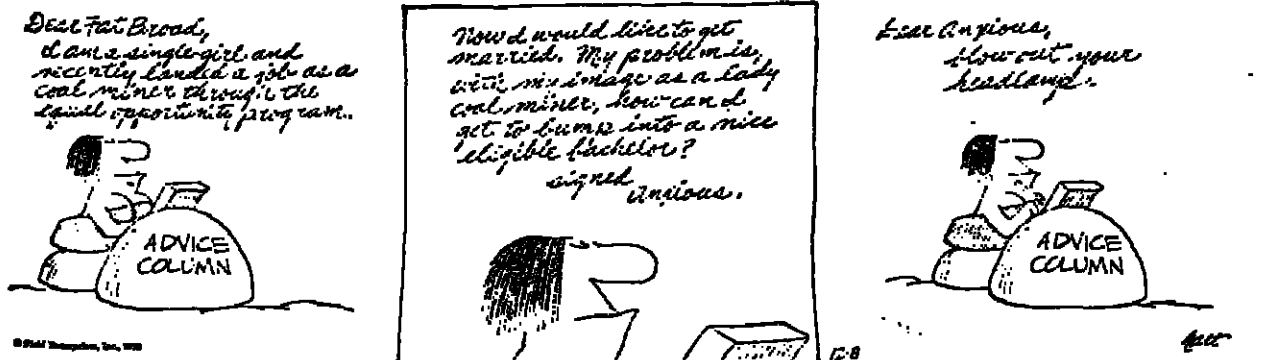
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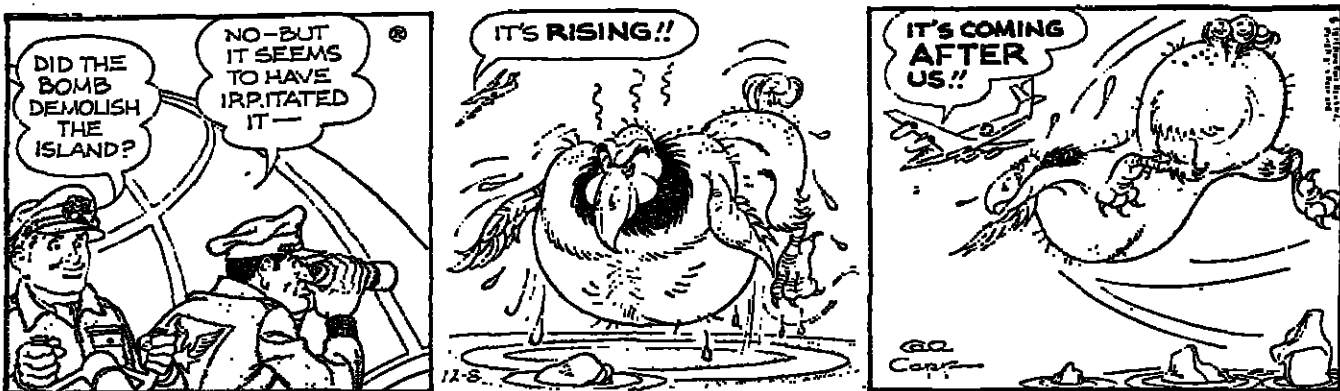
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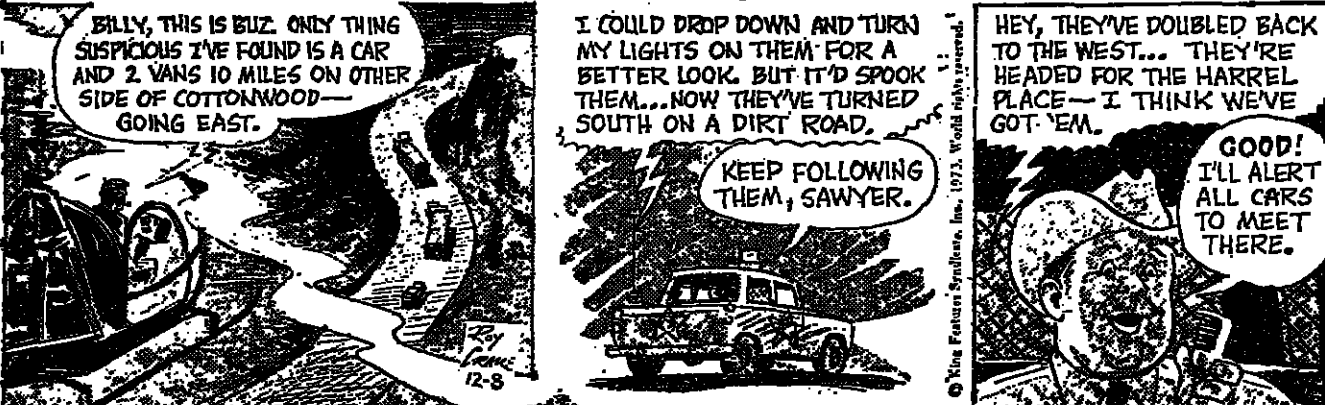
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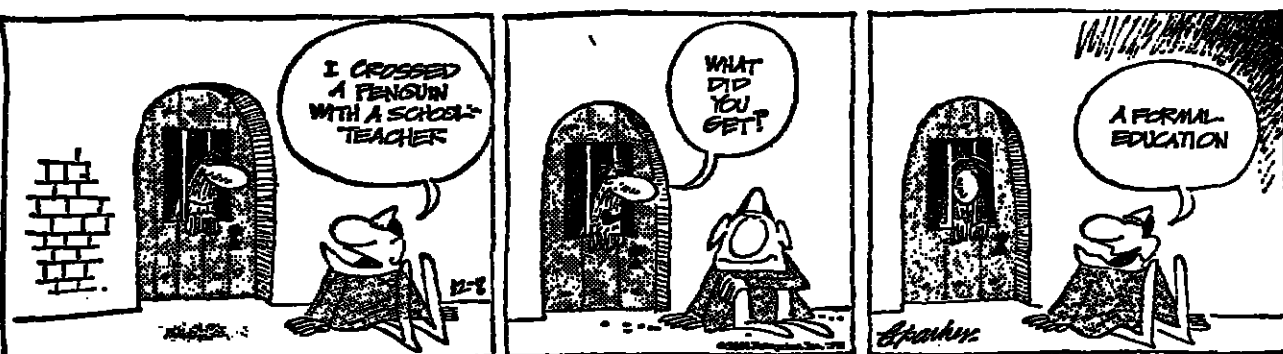
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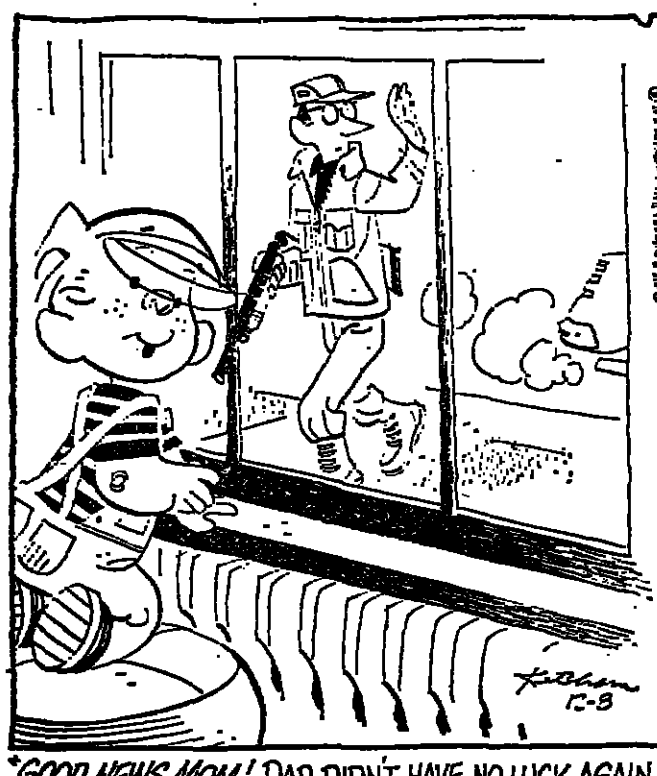
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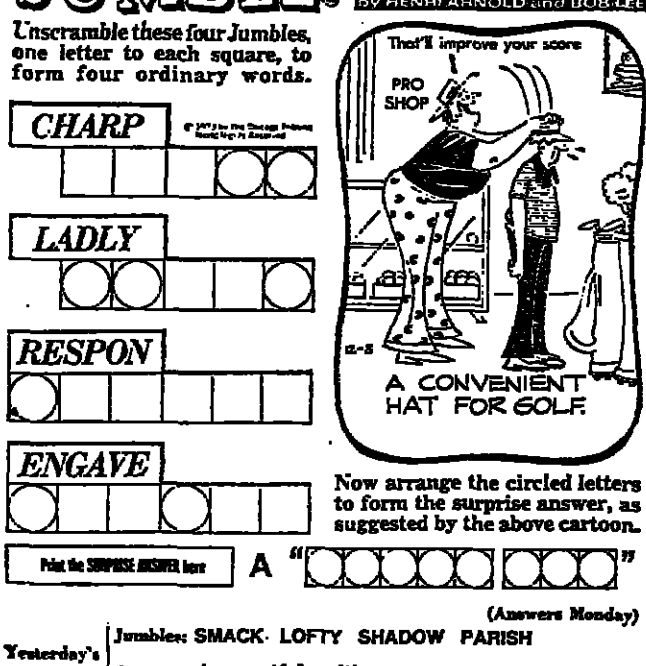
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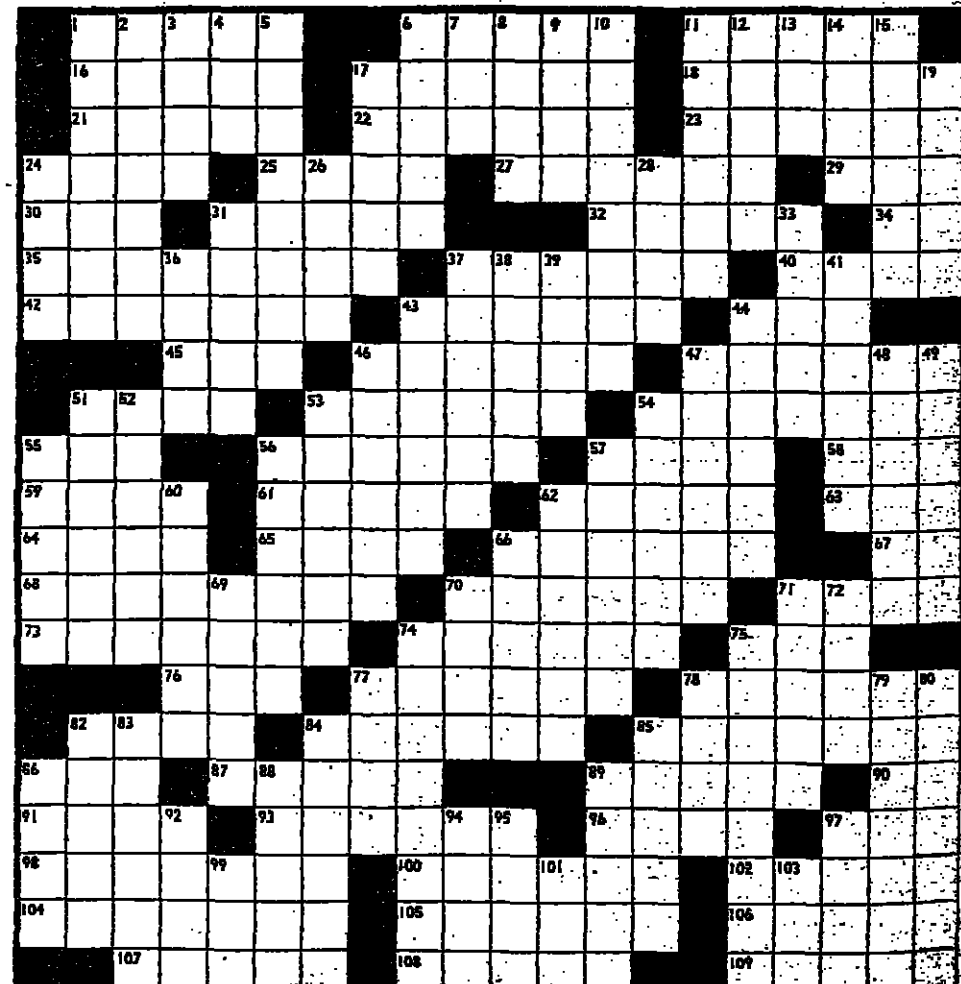


JUMBLE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

COUNTERPARTS—By Keith Blake



- DOWN 1. Thanks
- DOWN 2. Society
- DOWN 3. Word with
- DOWN 4. Case or well
- DOWN 5. Glass drink
- DOWN 6. Opening night
- DOWN 7. Rippling poem
- DOWN 8. Senses, for one
- DOWN 9. Certain aphid
- DOWN 10. Wall piece
- DOWN 11. College course
- DOWN 12. Spongy
- DOWN 13. Spoken, Var.
- DOWN 14. Opportunity
- DOWN 15. Bars legally
- DOWN 16. Furtive
- DOWN 17. Assembly
- DOWN 18. Mrs. Bobby
- DOWN 19. Tropical
- DOWN 20. Grains
- DOWN 21. Edgar's
- DOWN 22. Auto type
- DOWN 23. Item to drop
- DOWN 24. Kerosene
- DOWN 25. Catch up with
- DOWN 26. Stand
- DOWN 27. Whore game
- DOWN 28. Assumed
- DOWN 29. This
- DOWN 30. (Censored words)
- DOWN 31. Great letters
- DOWN 32. Auto type
- DOWN 33. Item to drop
- DOWN 34. Girls
- DOWN 35. Raved
- DOWN 36. Banned
- DOWN 37. Diner's own
- DOWN 38. Adams et al.
- DOWN 39. Shriek
- DOWN 40. What?
- DOWN 41. Adams
- DOWN 42. Yanking
- DOWN 43. Great letters
- DOWN 44. Core, for one
- DOWN 45. Banned

BOOKS

THE NEW AGENDA  
By Andrew Greeley. 312 pp. Doubleday. \$6.95.  
THE FIRE WE CAN LIGHT  
By Martin E. Marty. 240 pp. Doubleday. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Edward B. Fiske

Andrew Greeley's critics, who are legion and vocal, are not going to like this book. A sociologist by training and an Irishman and occasionally a priest by profession, Father Greeley is a prolific writer who is said to walk into his office at the National Opinion Research Center in Chicago several times a year, call for his secretary and say, "Take a book." The results tend to stir controversy for some good reasons (his views on ethnic conflict and his analyses of the excesses of the American hierarchy) as well as for some pious ones (the likes of defend Mayor Richard J. Daley just to see how fellow Chicago academicians will react). Even the range of his presumed field of competence is a matter of irritation for some; one of last month's books was called "Sexual Intimacy."

In "The New Agenda," Father Greeley has set his sights on the state of Roman Catholic theology. While many would no doubt like to dismiss this effort outright for his lack of credentials, the fact is that he has produced the most provocative book on religious belief for the intelligent layman in the last few years. It is a vindication of the widely spoken but not very widely applied dictum that theology is too important to be left to theologians.

Father Greeley's basic operating principle is as Gregory Baum, a real theologian, observes in a thoughtful foreword: that sociological insights can enhance the theological process. One such insight, the main theme of Father Greeley's previously published "Unsecular Man," is that modern man is just as religious as his forefathers and that the issue is not whether he should have religion but what kind. Another is that the Catholic Church may look like the same institution it used to be, its soul is vastly different. New conditions and new experiences have raised new questions and demanded new answers. Immigrant Catholicism, for all its vitality and organizational genius, is being replaced, and "a new agenda will have to be hammered out."

Father Greeley structures his book around the old and new agendas. A burning question used to be "Who is a 'good Catholic'?" and the answer was clear: "A loyal and obedient son of the church." The new question doesn't even mention the church; it is: "How do we accept the revelation of Jesus support one another in responding to the love of God that was revealed in Jesus' message?"

On whether there is life after death, the old answer was "Yes, and it is the only real life." The new answer "Maybe yes, and maybe no. Who cares?" The issue is whether there is hope and whether life has transcendent purpose, and the answer is: "We only become fully human by taking risks, and Jesus tells you that it is absolutely safe to take it because in the long run you can separate you from it."

In some ways Father Greeley's approach is utterly unorthodox. He uses too many symbols—the Cross, the Spirit, Christian witness, seem to have lost their color for modern man. Yet he has a sense of the power of symbols in human life, their capacity to generate meaning in human and above all to take on meaning in new situations.

Writing from a Protestant standpoint, Martin Marty, church historian and winner of the National Book Award years ago for "Righteous and Wrong," comes to some surprising conclusions. His which takes its title from the folk tale, is one of periodic efforts to sum up religious situation and cor- predictably perceptive and of the Jesus' movement, Second Coming prophets, other current phenomena.

His basic framework: a search for a "center" or between the religious equity of Robert J. Lifton's "prison" (flooded by imagery, rootless and unable to coherent and lacking the new cults (Jesus as the way). But, that the ar- in a recovery of tradi- "shared" symbols or, though he warns that this sound optimistic at a time "we are too far into the tural revolution to make it forms really effective, but far enough through it for forms to have emerged."

Both Father Greeley and Marty have gone to the of the most perplexing fac- faced by their churches. We are getting recovery, a of spiritual revival, but which most of the energy directed toward the sects, Eastern and other rather than toward exist- institutions. Even if it were sible, it would hardly be for churches to change basic natures in order to pete. The authors are that this is unnecessary answer to, say, the mys- perances offered by the cults is simply recovery of own lost mystical symbols.

In fact, though neither raises the point, one car- whether this is, not per- what the new cults are themselves. Take Guru Me Ji, for instance, the 15-ye- guru who is head of the Light Mission. Stripped Eastern frills, his sect b- incarnate in a man and one achieves salvation th- a personal knowledge of As a religious symbol, th- is so familiar that it pr- belongs back on someone's Agenda.

Mr. Fiske is a religion for The New York Times.







